The Outlook

DECEMBER 1, 1920

HAS THE LEAGUE TEETH?

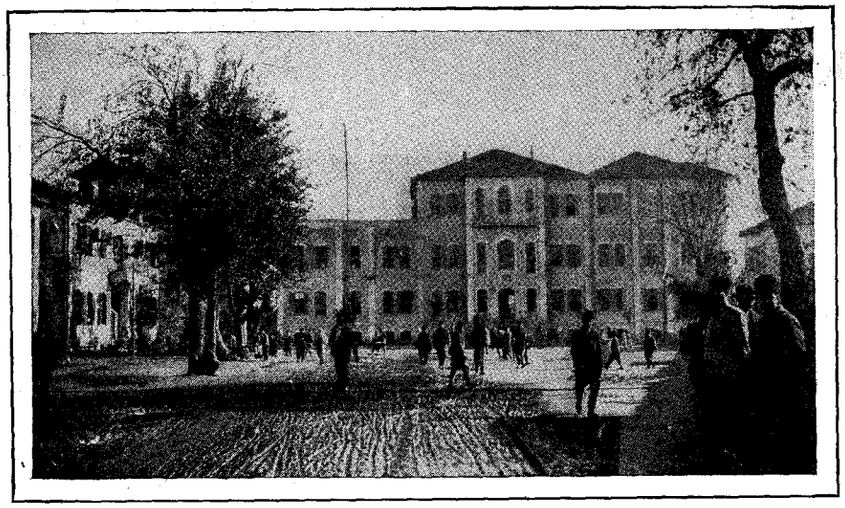
THE first ten days' work of the delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva has resulted in a conviction on their part that active intervention is necessary in the Lithuanian and Armenian crises.

Acting in the first crisis, Great Britain, Belgium, and France have agreed to send troops for police duty to Vilna, in Lithuania, where a plebiscite is about to be taken. As to the second crisis, the Assembly voted unanimously to ask some Power at once to act as intermediary between Mustapha Kemal, the Turkish Nationalist leader in Asia Minor, and the Armenians, so as to save the remnant of that race.

The reported disaffection among the Greek troops in western Armenia, due to their disappointment at the outcome of the Greek election, only strengthens the power of Mustapha in the eastern and Armenian part of that region. The British delegates held out at first for the appointment of a commission representing all the Assembly member states. As no Power, said Mr. Balfour, one of the British delegates who had just arrived at Geneva, "has agreed to accept a mandate for Armenia," if the League is to do anything but receive and send telegrams, the member states must agree to share the burden among them; otherwise "we are like people watching from the shore the survivors on a wrecked ship, sending them no aid except words of comfort as they are being swept away by the waves." René Viviani, one of the French delegates, thus replied to the English suggestion that a commission be appointed:

> What will this commission do? How does it propose to achieve anything definite? Could it succeed where the League Council has failed? The League must do something more practical than appoint a commission or it will confess itself ridiculous before the whole world. The League has responsibilities without authority. If France's voice had been heard, the League would not be in a position of impotence today but could send an armed force to save Armenia. . . When a person is ill we do not refer him to a commission, we call the doctor.

Viviani was supported by Take Jonescu, of Rumania, in declaring that the League's great weakness was that it had no material power, adding that "unfortunately some people only recognize material force." The Serbian delegate, Spaleklovitch, recalled the fact that the American Senate last May had approved the use of the American fleet to succor the Armenians and that Mr. Harding was the Senator who reported the resolution.



Keystone View Co.

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN ADANA, ASIA MINOR

THE CRY FROM CILICIA

UNDER agreement among the Powers, France was to obtain control of Syria and Cilicia after the war. Her title to Syria is historic, proceeding from her deliverance of Lebanon from Turkish rule. But she has no such title to the adjoining province of Cilicia, which penetrates into Asia Minor and is largely inhabited by Armenians.

However, she occupied the region and gave great encouragement to the Armenians there in delivering them from the Turkish yoke. Much was done as well in the restitution of property to the returning Armenian exiles and in the rescue of women and girls from Turkish oppression. The Armenians were urged to re-establish themselves in the Cilician towns and villages; grants were made for the repair of churches and schools and for educational work. The Armenians were also encouraged to organize for police duty on a semi-military basis; arms were supplied to them.

After spending a billion francs in the Syrian and Cilician enterprises, the French came to the conclusion that they could not continue to manage the whole affair, and so decided to abandon Cilicia, informing the Turks however, that if they came into the province they must surrender their arms. The kind of reception the Turks gave to this announcement is indicated by the report that they have now slaughtered some ten thousand Armenians at the town of Hadjin, including the hundreds of orphan children who had been protected in American orphanages.

Adana is the chief city of Cilicia, and has been the seat of the French Government. It was also the seat of the atrocities of 1915. More than a hundred thousand Armenian refugees are now in Adana or the near vicinity. Some of them have been in exile for four years, while others have recently fled from their villages, devastated by the Turks and Kurds. The prospect of a new massacre is all the greater because now, since the war, the Armenians of Cilicia have fought with and for the French. Thus the Armenians, having doubled the ill will of the Turks against them, have been continually attacked by bands of marauding Kurds and Turks, and even under French rule have not been able to gather in this year's crops.

America has more agents—missionary, medical, educational—than has any other nation in Armenia and Cilicia. The American Government and people owe every possible protection to those agents and to the oppressed Armenians.

"COLD-BLOODED MURDER"

THE state of Ireland goes from bad to worse. "Paid assassins," declared the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Hamar Greenwood, before

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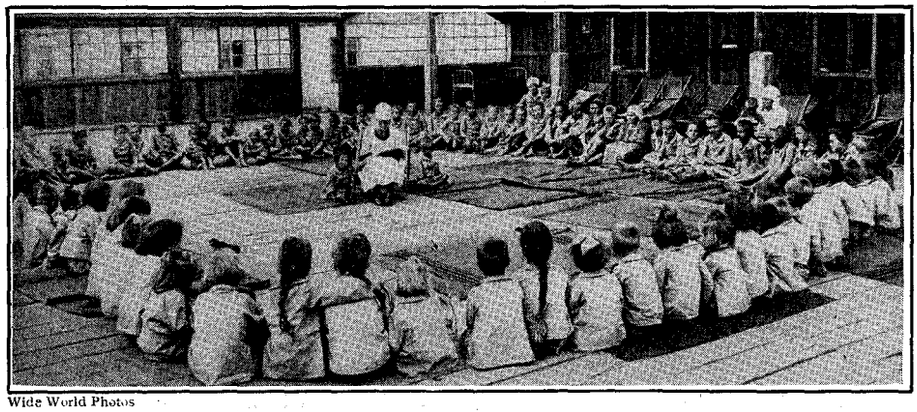

Wide World Photos

AN OUTDOOR CLINIC IN VIENNA FOR CHILDREN AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS

the House of Commons last week, are plotting to destroy life and property in England as well as Ireland. "Cold-blooded murder," was Sir Hamar's phrase to describe the killing of British officers in Dublin on Sunday, November 21. To the counter-charge of Sinn Feiners that the Government had massacred ten or more civilians by firing indiscriminately at the crowd attending a football match, the Chief Secretary replied that Sinn Fein gunmen came to the game with murderous intent, that the inclosure was surrounded by troops to effect their arrest, that this force was fired upon from the crowd when the arrest was attempted, and that in replying to the fire the casualties resulted. The House of Commons itself fell under the influence of the prevailing Irish violence when it hooted down and more or less manhandled one of its own members, Joseph Devlin, an Irish Nationalist. Charges of governmental winking at "retaliations" continued to be made and denied.

As in industrial troubles such as the Seattle affair, so in Ireland, the first and foremost thing in the apprehension of fair-minded people is to restore law and order quickly and thoroughly.

PRESENT-DAY VIENNA

Herr Carl Junker, editor of the Vienna "Österreicher Rundschau," writes to The Outlook concerning conditions in Vienna. In the delicatessen stores and in the meat shops, he says, one finds Swiss, Dutch, and Danish goods in large quantities, and some Austrian, but there are few purchasers.

The restaurants are poorly patronized; who can afford eighty crowns for a meal—even though the crown is now worth about half a cent? The citizen buys for himself condensed milk, cheese, corned beef, herrings, and sardines, but his "Wiener Schnitzel" costs sixty crowns and more.

Most of middle-class society is now in ruins—that is the outstanding fact of the new era. Anything that can be spared has been sold; clothes are faded and full of holes; spirits are crushed, courage is lost. Former officials and officers, with the shabby remains of gold collars on their shabby uniforms, slink along, a newspaper package under the arm, or, in a long row, stand before some foreign bureau of charity and patiently wait until they are allowed to receive the longed-for gift. Officials, teachers, professors, physicians, surgeons, artists, authors, form the proletariat of to-day. For the day laborer earns seven hundred crowns a week, but, after long striving for its members, the Society of Vienna Journalists has finally won for them a minimum wage of fifteen hundred crowns *a month*.

It is not only that the professional classes are suffering material want; spiritual want is seen in frightful degree. At the theaters stuff of lightest weight is played to suit the taste of the new rich. Books and serious pamphlets are not published because, as compared with the days before the war, the price of paper is sixty times as high; printing costs fifteen times as much, and even transmittal by post twenty times as much.

What is the result of all this? In one week, according to official statistics, there were 430 births and 700 deaths, and countless children suffer from tuberculosis.

Truly Vienna has suffered from the war. Under the new régime, however, there may be hope for its citizens, if they can ultimately be made to understand the reason for the catastrophe which has befallen them, and if, especially, some reform in the currency can be instituted and economic reciprocity be re-established between Austria and her neighbors. An encouraging sign of possible recuperation is to be seen in the issuance of a monthly periodical, printed in English in Vienna, called "Reconstruction."

A THANKSGIVING LETTER FROM A PARIS PADRE

Our soldiers acquired the habit of applying the name "Padre" to all chaplains, missionaries, and priests in France. One of them, the Rev. Stanley Ross Fisher, co-pastor of the American Church in the Rue de Berri, Paris, has sent a Thanksgiving letter from Americans in Paris to Americans in the United States. To Americans in Paris Thanksgiving Day is, he says, doubly hallowed because they link with it their Armistice Day celebration in memory of the seventy thousand young American patriots whose bodies lie buried in French soil.

Thousands of Americans, he affirms—engineers, architects, commercial salesmen, and whole office forces—have been sent over to Paris by American construction firms and other business enterprises. The social and religious need of these persons must be added to those of the great body of American students in the Latin Quarter. Before the war there were some twenty-five hundred of those students; the number is now much greater, and will doubtless continually increase; indeed, the indications are that the many thousand American students who used to go yearly to Germany will now go to France for a long time to come.

To cope with this situation the American Church in the Rue de Berri wants a central site, a new church edifice and parish hall, and, in the Latin Quarter, a student club building. For construction and endowment it needs two million dollars. It has been encouraged to believe that within three years various individuals, churches, and denominational boards will provide that sum. But immediate need cannot wait for three-year pledges. As practically all of the American welfare organizations which did such good work during the war and the armistice period have been withdrawn from Paris, there is imperative need for an adequate meeting-place for American young men and women offering an atmosphere not to be found in the theaters and restaurants. At least $150,000 should be immediately forthcoming to buy and equip a building for social activities, and to further the clean, efficient, purposeful lives of the young Americans who are studying and engaging in business in Paris. For their sakes, and in grateful memory of our compatriots who died in France, Mr. Fisher writes his letter to beg contributions for this work. Checks should be made out to Samuel W. Thurber, Treasurer, and mailed to Room 805, 14 Beacon Street, Boston. The Outlook

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is glad to add its own plea for aid in this work.

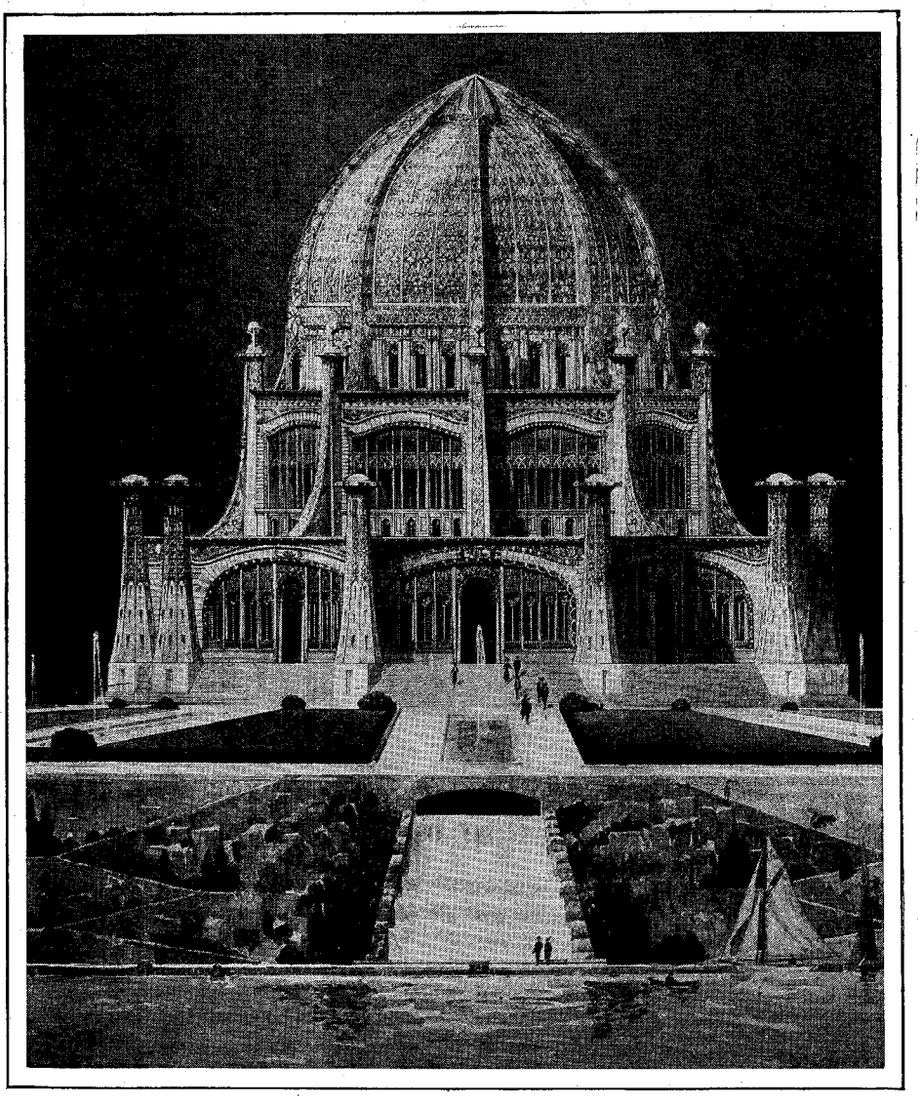
A BAHAI TEMPLE IN CHICAGO

HERE are pictures of the temple which the Bahaiists hope to build on the shore of Lake Michigan just north of Chicago. George Grey Barnard goes so far as to call this "the first new conception in architecture since the Gothic."

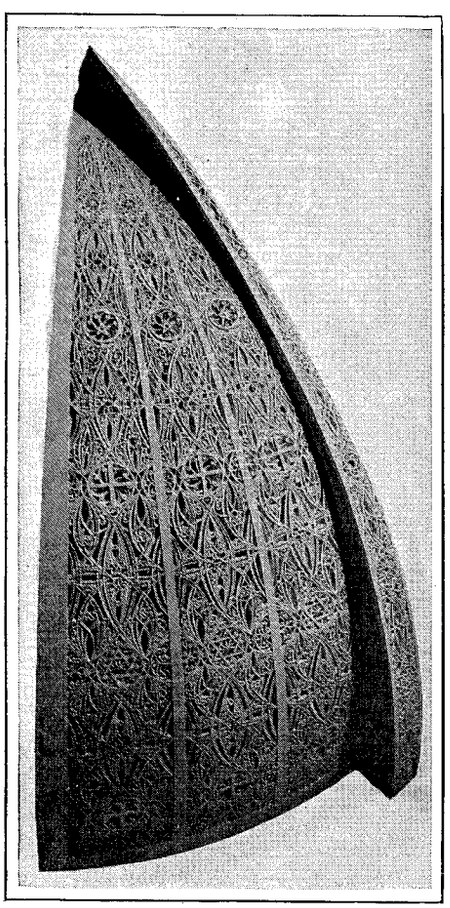
The building was designed by Louis Bourgeois. It is intended to embody in architecture the single article in the Bahaiist creed, which is belief in the brotherhood of man. The building is intended to be the home of all who wish to worship, and in its detail symbolizes all the great religions of the earth. It is interesting to know that the architect has gone to astronomy for his inspiration, using the pure mathematical lines of that science as a decorative element instead of the vines, leaves, flowers, and human and animal forms of the past. With these lines he has produced the occult symbols of the nine great religions of the world, which are also represented by the nine faces of the temple.

Critics have voiced their disapproval of the fact that the second-story buttresses are placed over the doorways of the first story. Certainly this is a striking departure from ordinary architectural practice, but apparently the architect has succeeded in convincing the committee of temple trustees that he was justified in this departure.

The choice of the Bourgeois design was approved by H. Van Buren Magonigle, President of the Architectural League.



BAHAI TEMPLE, DESIGNED BY LOUIS BOURGEOIS



DECORATIVE DETAIL OF THE BAHAI TEMPLE

A USEFUL CITIZEN

BY the death of John Franklin Fort, ex-Governor of New Jersey, a useful citizen passes from sight. But his influence should be enduring.

Though a poor man's son, he did not have to work his way through college, but after graduation repaid to his father the sums advanced for his education.

He began to practice law, and succeeded so well that he was appointed to a place on the District Court bench; later he became Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County, and still later Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court. The most signal event of his judgeships was during his eight years' term on the Supreme Court when he abolished the gambling in Atlantic City. The gambling forces were well intrenched as far as money was concerned—one casino alone was valued at $100,000. But Judge Fort's decree, accompanied by a threat of the use of State troops, did the work.

After serving for eight years in the Supreme Court, Judge Fort was elected Governor. He served a three-year term which stands out in New Jersey history as the régime of the "new idea" in politics. A progressive in deed as in word, Governor Fort caused much progressive legislation to be passed, all of which caused him hard contests with reactionaries in his own party. He effected many reforms and improvements in government, his Civil Service and Direct Primary Laws being the most notable in those directions up to that time.

Mr. Fort began his political leadership in 1884 by acting as delegate to the National Republican Convention. He showed characteristic independence in favoring the nomination of Edmunds, though most of the New Jersey delegation were for Blaine. He was made chairman of the important Cre-

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

AS SELECTED BY OUTLOOK READERS

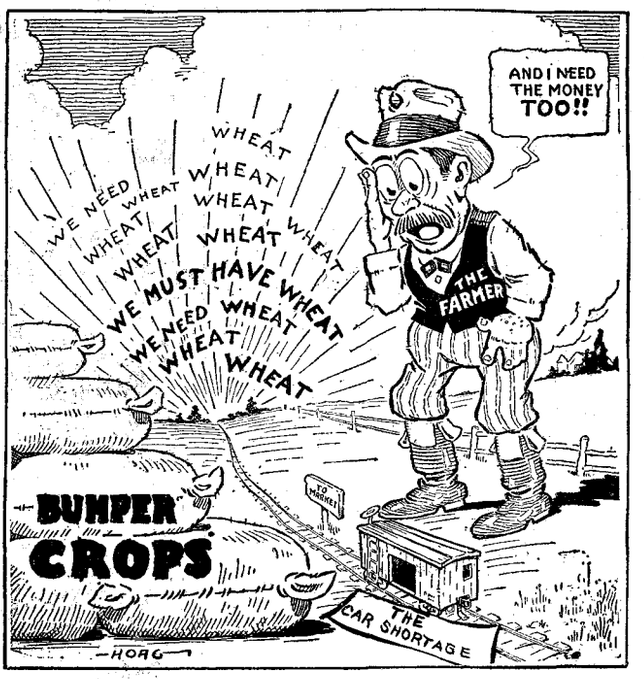
(See offer on page 606)

From the Bear Lake (Fla.) Beacon

"THE MELANCHOLY DAYS ARE HERE
THE SADDEST OF THE YEAR"

From Katherine Kempfer, Deer Park, Florida

Hoag in Capper's Farmer (Osborne, Kansas)



THE FARMER AND THE CAR SHORTAGE

From Ruth Farmer, Osborne, Kansas

Racey in the Montreal Daily Star

A VISION OF LASTING PEACE

From Miss J. E. Stevenson, Ayer's Cliff, P. Q., Canada

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal

THE TROUBLE IS THAT MANY OF THESE GET ONLY "HALF-WAY" OVER!

From Jennie B. Puryear, Memphis, Tennessee

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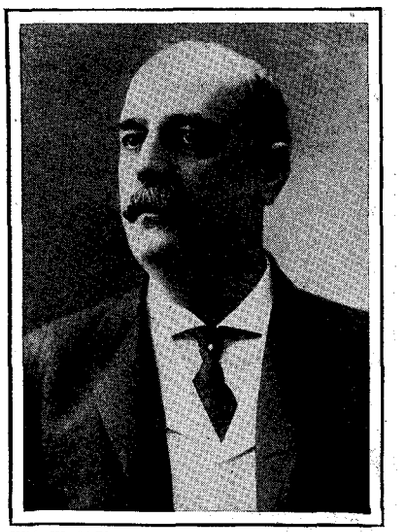
dentials Committee. In 1896, again a delegate, he was again made chairman of that Committee, and, as such, made the Committee report which decided the fate of "Gas" Addicks, of Delaware. Addicks had brought a contesting delegation to St. Louis. The chairman's denunciation was a masterpiece of invective, and, together with his speech to its leader in placing Garrett A. Hobart in nomination for the Vice-Presidency, gave Governor Fort National rank as an orator. In 1912, having already shown his progressivism, he naturally worked for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt and the success of the Progressive party.

Under the present Administration Mr. Fort served two years as Republican member of the Federal Trade Commission. He also acted as special envoy to Santo Domingo and to Haiti.

Mr. Fort was sixty-eight years old. He was a tall, handsome, dignified man, diffusing an impression of integrity, with a frank manner and hand-shake that any one might envy.



Wide World Photos

THE LATE EX-GOVERNOR JOHN F. FORT, OF NEW JERSEY

THE FREEDOM OF A CITY

A VALUABLE investigation has just been made by the "Survey" of conditions in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan. The purpose was to test the results of prohibition, high wages, and steady work in a typical American city. The plan was suggested by a letter written to the editors of the "Survey" by Justice Louis D. Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court. Justice Brandeis wrote: "We shall soon have a year of freedom from what have been regarded as the main causes of misery —unemployment, low wages, and drink. What have been the gains of the first year of this freedom? What further gains may be expected? What else must be done to make this a livable world?"

The findings of Mr. W. D. Lane and Mr. Bruno Lasker, of the "Survey's" editorial staff, are set forth in the current issue of the "Survey" graphically, with maps, diagrams, and an unusually interesting group of photographs. The report is made readable by its many personal incidents and conversations with workers, their wives, and citizens generally. It is less statistical and more directly human than most reports of this kind.

As to prohibition, Mr. Lane declares: "Prohibition is a fact in the city. . . . The total amount [of alcohol consumed] is small in comparison with what it was. To all intents and purposes John Barleycorn is dead in Grand Rapids."

It is estimated that there was a reduction of fifty-four per cent in the amount of crime in Grand Rapids in the first year of prohibition from the average of the two years immediately preceding. In the month before prohibition went into effect there were 138 cases of intoxication in the police court; in the first month thereafter there were 9. Of course Grand Rapids had a start in this matter of prohibition over most American cities, for State prohibition legislation went into effect in 1918.

High prices, high wages, and steady employment have raised the standard of living in Grand Rapids and have worked together with prohibition, the investigators say, to make the life of the average worker more comfortable and more enjoyable. Of course under such conditions there are always some extravagance and folly in expenditure, but, as a rule, the additional wages have gone into sensible things and the amount of small house building and the increase of savings deposits are notable. It is stated that in Grand Rapids, at least, wages have advanced faster than prices, and naturally a new and higher level of prosperity is found among wage-earning families. Factory conditions and health conditions are better; there are no more "blue Mondays," fewer industrial accidents; tuberculosis and infantile mortality have declined among the working people. The chief of police, a former barkeeper and now an ardent prohibitionist, wrote to "Pussyfoot" Johnson in response to inquiry that the Grand Rapids police force has been reduced forty per cent as compared with what it was when liquor was sold, and that "men who were formerly bums are now earning a good living and taking care of their families."

The investigators sum up moral conditions in Grand Rapids as follows: "Better times, in the first stages, have meant more self-indulgence. But the moral tone of the community is higher than it was ever before. While family discipline has somewhat relaxed as young people have become more than self-supporting, the increased earning capacity of girls has made for a relationship on more equal terms between young folks of both sexes. Absence of worry has made for a general liberation of mental energies, as yet often idly employed in frivolous pursuits, but beginning to introduce into the life of the community a desire for finer enjoyments and spiritual emancipation."

The whole impression made by this elaborate study is that of a prosperous, self-respecting American city making the best of exceptionally good opportunities and practicing liberty without license.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE GUTTER

AMERICANS have made progress in city government; but just now they have no reason for boasting. Their two largest cities have recently given occasion for Americans of self-respect to feel and express shame. The Thompson régime in Chicago and the Hylan régime in New York, the one Republican and the other Democratic, provide ample evidence that Americans are culpably careless in selecting administrators of their city governments.

A legislative committee has been investigating the alleged building graft in New York City. In the course of the investigation a letter of Mayor Hylan's was produced, and in consequence the Mayor was called as a witness. The details of the subject are not of National interest; but it is of some concern to all Americans that their largest city has a Mayor who can answer questions in language like this:

"If you've got anything prove it and shut up. . . . You are not going to put me in a hole for politics or political purposes. . . . You're not going to put anything over on me. If you've got anything, produce, produce. The quicker the better."

RATTLES OR COURTS MARTIAL?

HAZING at Annapolis has shown its head again. Indeed, its head never seems to have been completely submerged, despite the fact that all the midshipmen now in the Academy have pledged themselves to abstain from haz-

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ing in all forms. Admiral Scales, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has characterized hazing as "an organized effort in defiance of discipline and the laws of the land."

Defenders of hazing have claimed that it promotes discipline by teaching the younger classmen to subject themselves to authority. The tradition of hazing at Annapolis has been so firmly rooted that there are many who have accepted even this lame excuse as an adequate defense of this practice.

We wonder whether a little ridicule might not be as useful in stamping out hazing at Annapolis as rigorous military discipline. Hazers are guilty of a real violation of law and contempt for personal honor, but sometimes laughter is more effective than a portentous charge as a curative agent. We wonder what would be the effect of addressing the midshipmen somewhat as follows:

"Young men, you have come here for training which will enable you to qualify as officers of the United States Navy. The acceptance of that training presupposes a willingness on your part to act like men. You have shown that you have failed to understand that obligation.

"You are not even worthy of being punished by court martial, for we court-martial only people who are mature enough to be responsible for their acts.

"By adhering to practices which have died, or are dying, out of every civilian university of importance in America, by insisting upon a code which even high school boys are outgrowing, you have shown clearly and distinctly that you want to be treated, not as men, but as children. From now on, every midshipman found guilty of hazing will be dressed in children's rompers, given a rattle to play with, and stood in a convenient corner for an appropriate length of time. You will be treated as men just as soon as you show yourselves capable of acting like men."

How long would hazing at Annapolis endure such treatment?

THE FIRST YEAR

ALL young married couples do not suffer such a variety of vicissitudes as do Frank Craven and his bride in "The First Year," but all of them must undergo a process of personal readjustment. Perhaps it is the wide familiarity with this process of human adjustment which keeps most of the spectators at this play delightedly nudging each other through its three acts of sustained humor and comedy.

"The First Year" is called a comic

Ira Schwarz

FRANK CRAVEN IN "THE FIRST YEAR" INQUIRES OF HIS YOUNG WIFE, ROBERTA ARNOLD, HOW HE CAN GET TWO SHIRT STUDS INTO THREE HOLES

tragedy, and it is well classified. It is written by Frank Craven, who plays the principal part. Craven, to our mind, is one of the most finished comedians on the American stage. He never indulges in slapstick, he never goes far beyond bounds of a perfectly normal and possible personality. He succeeds, nevertheless, in making every gesture and every movement count as an evoker of laughs and smiles.

In the picture which accompanies this account Frank Craven and his stage bride are going through the preliminaries of preparing for a most momentous dinner party. We are sorry that we could not include in this picture a view of the colored maid who assisted in making this party the completely successful failure which it was. But Craven and his whole supporting company have, in the words of real estate advertisements, "to be seen to be appreciated."

PORTRAITS OF CHRIST

FROM the beginning the Art Division of the New York City Public Library has tried to satisfy popular interest in Bible pictures. These are to be found both in illustrated books and in separate prints, and have been arranged and classified so that a request for illustrations of any given Bible scene or portrait could be answered, not only promptly, but to a considerable degree, fully. The result has been that a singularly useful collection of pictures (especially of the Saviour) has been formed. It is supplemented by classified card catalogue titles referring to plates in books or prints in portfolios which may be shelved apart from this particular Bible collection. The collection has now, through the generosity of John Powell Lenox, of Oak Park, Illinois, received several thousand pictures dealing entirely with the life of Christ, the result of a quarter of a century of collecting by Mr. Lenox. These pictures are mounted in fifteen volumes, and should command the attention of art lovers and Bible students everywhere. They cover the development of the portraiture of Christ from early representations in the catacombs of Rome, through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, to modern times.

KNUT HAMSUN

ALFRED BERNHARD NOBEL, a Swede, and the inventor of dynamite, left his great fortune in trust for the establishment of five annual prizes. Interest on the property has made each prize worth about forty thousand dollars. Three of the prizes were founded for excellence in physics, chemistry, and medicine. Another was destined for the person or society that during the year preceding the award had rendered the greatest service in the furtherance of international brotherhood. Another was to be given to the person who had produced the most remarkable work of an idealistic character in the world of letters.

Peculiar interest has always attached to the award of the literature prize. Among those who have won it have been the poets Sully-Prudhomme, Mistral, Echegaray, Carducci, Maeterlinck, Hauptmann, and Tagore; the novelists Björnson, Sienkiewicz, Kipling, Heyse, and Selma Lagerlöf; the historian Mommsen and the philosopher Eucken.

This year the prize goes to the Norwegian novelist, Knut Hamsun. He has been called the most distinguished living writer of imaginative prose in any Scandinavian country; indeed, it has been prophesied by no less a critic than Georg Brandes that Hamsun's name will rank with Ibsen's and Strindberg's.

Here in America we know little of Hamsun's work, although his novel "Sult" ("Hunger") was translated into English two decades ago, and his "Shallow Soil" appeared a dozen years later, while his "Growth of the Soil" was published some months since. There is no question, however, as to the high rank of these and Hamsun's other romances.

What may be more remarkable to American readers is the fact that Hamsun (the son of a tailor and poverty-stricken) once came to this country to

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earn his living, and tried to be a street-car conductor in Chicago. It is understood that he was not a success in this capacity. Then he lectured on literature in Minneapolis. Then he went before the mast on a Newfoundland fishing-boat. And then he wrote his first great novel, "Sult" (1888). From that moment his reputation was made, and he published book after book until there is now a goodly array of them. They have been translated into many languages.

A NATION UPSET BY A MONKEY

WHATEVER excuses may be made for the Greeks, the fact remains that they have allowed their greatest statesman to be exiled, their Government to fall into the hands of very ordinary politicians, and their country's honor and interests to be the possession and plaything of people who have forfeited all right to confidence. Having profited enormously by the victory which others won over Germany, the Greeks turn their country over to the friends of the Germans. Having, by the aid of the Entente, escaped from the rule of the Turk, the Greeks give the keys of their Kingdom to men who backed the Turk's ally. And the Greeks gain nothing in dignity from the fact that they have allowed their nation to be upset because their King Alexander was killed by a monkey bite.

For centuries Greece was a province of Turkey. The former center and soul of European civilization was the camping ground of a horde of Asiatic parasites. Then came the deliverance of Greece. In 1830, with the aid of France, backed by England and Russia, Greece won her independence.

At first a little feeble country, of a people of rather low repute, Greece grew mightily in power and esteem under the statesmanship of Eleutherios Venizelos. It was he who, more than any other man, wrote her Constitution. He reformed the administration of justice, reorganized finances and the army, procured the passage of laws improving agricultural and sanitary conditions, secured workmen's insurance, and prohibited child labor. As to his foreign policy, he succeeded in doing what no one had been able to do—he formed and maintained a Balkan league, consisting of Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro; it successfully withstood the Turk in the war of 1912 and took from him most of his territory in Europe. In 1913, to check the inordinate

Wide Wor d Photos

KNUT HAMSUN, OF NORWAY, AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE

ambition of Bulgaria, Venizelos formed a new league consisting of Greece, Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania, and this was no less efficient and triumphant. In 1914, at the outbreak of the World War, he reminded his country of the treaty concluded with Serbia two years before, to stand by that country in case of attack. He was equally insistent on grasping the unique opportunity for Greece to settle her remaining quarrels with Turkey by allying herself with the Entente Powers, of whom Serbia was herself now an ally. He knew beforehand that Turkey would ultimately become Germany's ally and that Bulgaria's neutrality was for sale to the highest bidder. But King Constantine blocked Venizelos at every turn, and compelled him to remain out of office for two years. Then Venizelos boldly established his own Government. The immediate result was the ejection of Constantine, and the ultimate result the doubling of Greece both in area and population. Venizelos had won for Greece Crete and half of Macedonia; he now won Thrace, the Smyrna region of Asia Minor, and the Ægean Islands. When Venizelos began his public career, Turkey was overlord of his native Crete. He has lived to reduce Turkey to a mere army of refugees; he has even brought Greece within sight of her century-old ambition—again to occupy Constantinople.

All this Venizelos accomplished with the aid of France and Great Britain. The fact that these achievements were in accord with the interests of these two great free nations, and contrary to the interests of their enemies, does not lessen Greece's obligation to her helpers. It was a part of Greece's good fortune that her progress was in line with the safety and welfare of free nations throughout the world.

And now, in spite of this history, the Greeks have turned out Venizelos, made it dangerous for him to live in his own country, and have made almost inevitable the recall of Constantine.

On November 8 the Greek voters elected members for the Chamber of Deputies in the Bulé, or Greek Parliament. They elected an overwhelming majority of Deputies opposed to Venizelos and supporting the ex-King. The majority was about two to one.

When this result was verified, Admiral Kounduriottis, the Regent, sent for George Rhallis, a former Premier, eighty years old, to whom he intrusted the formation of a new Ministry. A Rhallis Ministry, immediately formed, thereupon named Queen Olga, mother of ex-King Constantine, as Regent. She, in her turn, issued a proclamation to the Government and the courts to act in the name of Constantine.

Venizelos's defeat is in part a consequence of his services, and in part a consequence of his failure to keep in close contact with his people. He has brought territory and prestige to Greece; but in doing so he has been absent from his country. His absorption in Greece's foreign affairs has led to alienation from his fellow-countrymen. In ability he has been a mountain in a plain of commonplaceness; but the people have felt far away from the mountain and comparatively near to the plain. So they have lost the great statesman and have now the services of the commonplace Rhallis, the new Premier.

The success of Constantine's adherents is due, however, not merely to Venizelos's absence and absorption in foreign policies, but to conditions of which the Constantinists have taken advantage. The Greeks, like other peoples, are war weary. Why, ask the anti-Venizelists, should Greek lives and treasure be sacrificed in the protracted wars sure to come, merely to feed the appetites of Great Britain and France? Why, they ask, is not the army demobilized and the farmer boys of Thessaly brought back home? Why are the young men still in Thrace and Asia Minor when they are needed to harvest the crops at home? The shopkeepers in Athens have, moreover, been irritated because they have lost the trade they had when Constantine and his family and all the Court spent their money freely in festivities. Some Greeks have resented the fact that

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Venizelos declined to sanction the proposed transformation of the new Chamber of Deputies into a Constituent Assembly to decide whether Constantine should be recalled or not. Many Greeks feel that decrees issued during the recess of the Bulé were autocratic and subversive of the popular will.

Thus during the absence of Venizelos, and using against him the advantage of various forms of popular discontent, there has continued a subtle propaganda put out by Constantine and his adherents in Switzerland. The following excerpts will give an idea of this propaganda:

> King Constantine was dethroned against the will of ninety per cent of the Hellenic people. Had he given the word they would have fought the whole world to retain him. But he is too patriotic, too good a Greek. Not his throne, but his people, was his first care. . . .
>
> President Wilson has said: "No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed. . . ." No Greek could have worded his own dreams for the rehabilitation of his country more effectively than these striking words of the great President.

So the Greeks, like some other peoples in these days, have been lured away from real progress and stable liberty by those who give lip-service to idealism, but are either disingenuous or mentally confused.

The Greeks, by their recent vote, have given every free nation a warning that they are not to be trusted.

"NOTHING MATTERS"

"IF there is one type of mind that annoys me more than another," the Young-Old Philosopher was saying, "it is that which states consistently that 'nothing matters,' that 'all is well,' and 'what difference will it make a hundred years from now?' In war time this was the same gleeful and placid person who contended that the Hun invasion amounted to nothing at all.

"I recall a certain artistic friend of mine who was at heart a violent pacifist (by the way, why are most pacifists violent?); but he never would admit it. He knew that would make for unpopularity; and if there was one thing he dreaded and steered clear of, it was the chance of becoming unpopular. For his bread and butter depended upon the number of people he could induce to sit for a portrait. He hadn't a single honest conviction, except that it was dangerous to let his real state of mind become too widely known—if known at all.

"I was talking to him one afternoon at the club, and he contended that it was foolish to worry about the mess the world was in; for it would come out all right. It always had. You couldn't keep the nations from progress; and wasn't it absurd to take seriously these murders of archdukes, for it was all in the day's work, and life was queer, and people were queerer—particularly those who were concerned over such piffling matters. But his pictures, now—why didn't the world think he was a great artist, he'd like to know?

"Then it was that I reminded him that 'nothing mattered'—not even the abhorrent fact that he was perhaps born to blush unseen; and you should have caught a glimpse of his face.

"'Art is different, art matters a great deal,' he had the lack of humor to state.

"'But why art more than murder, particularly if the murder is artistically conceived and carried out?' I inquired, falling into his foolish vein.

"You see, it all depends upon what we hit as to whether or not anything matters. I suppose my friend (though I really hesitate to call him that, he pains me so) would think it nothing if a baby were abandoned on a doorstep. But if his portrait of a baby were wrecked in a fire—ah! then his eyes would flash, his blood would boil! For art is more important than life!

"As if the real kind of living were not an art! For we who are inarticulate are all potential artists with words—all seekers after that divine something of which we hope to become a part.

"Things matter very much indeed. We are placed in this world to fight some sort of battle every moment. We fight for our education, for our families, for our very existence. It is only in sleep that we receive that anodyne which banishes our struggle and our pain. We can beautify the struggle itself by entering it in the right spirit. That is why a brave soldier who dies gladly for a cause which he feels to be just is glorious. He has not wished to fight; he has not cared to be part of a conflict that devastates the world; but if the call comes in the high name of humanity he answers it.

"Yes, things do matter very much, as I said. It matters to me, for instance, that any one can feel, as my artist acquaintance does, that nothing matters at all. What is the matter with him? Or doesn't that matter?" And he smiled.

WANTED—HEAT; ALSO LIGHT

THE coal consumer is clamoring for heat to protect him from the winter's cold. Perhaps light in the way of knowledge about coal production and distribution would help his heat problem. An article elsewhere in this issue throws the kind of light that is needed on the conditions of life and work at the mines. Its writer, Mr. John A. Wetzel, some years ago spent his vacation as a student in loading coal in a bituminous mine. The experience gave him the right material to tell us how the miner works, lives, and thinks. It also impressed him with moderate and fair-minded views as to the industrial questions that are involved.

Just now the anthracite problem is acute—how to get the coal into the bin, how to avoid the recurrent danger of a coal famine, how to prevent coal profiteering. The light that might solve these questions should come from a thorough investigation by the Government through the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, or a special Congressional committee—one or all. The plain people want a plain statement of the reasons why they should be harried with threats of coal famine, forced to beg as a favor for a half ton here and a ton there, made to pay prices half again as large as in the stress of war time, while they read that the same coal is sold at $20 and $15 a ton by different retailers in the same city. In Union County, New Jersey, the County School Superintendent, Mr. A. L. Johnson, made a canvass or survey through the schools and reported to the Washington authorities that 3,500 families in that county were in immediate need of coal to burn. From New York City, Mr. E. J. O'Malley, Commissioner of Markets, telegraphed to President Wilson: "There should be a crusade of reform waged by the Department of Justice, aided by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, against the coal-carrying railroads, the manipulators of the wholesale coal trade, and the mine operators."

It is not necessary to take an alarmist view in order to urge that the methods of handling the fuel that saves us from suffering and wards off illness should be brought out into the open. We have had a fair and mild November; coal is now being rushed to localities where there is a shortage; very probably, but not certainly, December will see normal conditions in the anthracite supply. But, all the same, the coal con-

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sumer—Mr. Everybody, that is—has a right to know whether this sort of thing is accidental or necessary, whether it is the act of God or the act of a profiteer, whether it is unforeseeable and unpreventable, or planned and mercenary.

People who have had coal orders on retailers' books for months in vain are asking for light on the relations between wholesalers and retailers, whether there is restriction in the retail trade's buying from other than prescribed sources, whether there are adequate storage facilities for coal at the mines and in large distributing centers. As to the last, we note that one of the reasons for shortage found by a New York committee of investigation made up of real estate men and Board of Health officers was the lack of "all-season deliveries," and, the committee adds, "the purchase of coal at mines by speculators and middlemen who sell a car over and over again before it reaches the consumers." On this point, too, read what Mr. Wetzel says in his article in this issue, to the effect that even soft coal may safely be stored under proper precautions; certainly hard coal can be stored safely, without loss, and at small cost. Note also Mr. Wetzel's statement as to the miners' agitation for steady employment and the novel suggestion made to him by a working miner that the Government should own and run one experimental coal mine so as to learn what the business is really like. Making all allowance for hindrance in transporting coal because of strikes and car shortage, there seems to be a general belief that the anthracite industry avoids summer carrying and storing of coal because it finds the other plan (entailing rumors of shortage, lifting of prices, and a rush of coal at the last minute) more profitable.

There is a strong feeling against Governmental fixing of prices or interference with normal trade methods. The way to keep agitators from demanding such things is to show citizen-consumers that they are being treated fairly.

THE PARTY PLATFORM—ITS PRESENT FUNCTION

BY HENRY W. JESSUP

TO what extent does a platform survive election day? Has it the value and enforceability of a covenant? If so, by whom can the rights of the electorate be asserted?

Our political history leaves these questions still open.

Thus Mr. Wilson, the political comet of 1912, was elected upon a platform containing the following frankly elastic and adjustable plank:

"We demand a reduction in the number of *useless* offices"! (*sic.*).

The figures are not at hand, but the number is said to have been increased by over 100,000, and the office furniture of administrative Washington—spur-marked during the war—accommodates an appalling number of "studies in still life," available for the pen or brush of the Allied Artists of America.

This merely illustrates the point that planks are jettisoned by some parties.

The election of a party candidate on an agreed platform constitutes the people's acceptance of his pledges, and it becomes the duty of the Congress, which represents such people, as against the other party to the covenant, the elected President, *or in co-operation with him*, to enforce the terms of the agreement.

This warrants a brief review of the agreement as to our National programme for the near future, so overwhelmingly entered into on November 2. It has positive clauses. Thus:

1. *To uphold our Constitutional scheme of government, and its guaranties of civil, political, and religious liberty.*

This pledge every Republican Administration since Lincoln has kept, and the new Administration can be trusted to protect our citizens at home and abroad, missionaries or merchants, travelers or refugees.

2. *Preparedness for defense.*

The Republican record on this issue is satisfactory. Mr. Hughes was its standard-bearer in 1916 on this very point, and many of its most distinguished members, later on, sank political considerations in their patriotic efforts to cure the evils resulting from the contrary Democratic attitude of 1912–17.

3. *Early and systematic return to a peace-time basis.*

The party is pledged to put an end to the persistent clinging to and assertion of war-time executive autocratic powers.

It is pledged by its platform, and more unequivocally even by its candidate's speech of acceptance, to "formal and effective peace as quickly as a Republican Congress can pass its declaration for a Republican Executive to sign."

The formal pledges (which appear in the Campaign Text-Book at page 67 *et seq.*) are explicit:

To end executive autocracy.

To end our present humiliating foreign policy based upon no principle or definite conception of our Nation's rights or obligations.

Friendly and firm Mexican policy.

Help to Armenia in proper ways.

An international association to preserve the peace of the world without compromising our National independence; but, on the other hand, expressly recognizing our peculiar constitutional organization, and the rights of our country which it possesses as "against all the world."

Continuity of Republican activity in readjustment to peace conditions.

This brings us to the legislative programme outlined in the platform, covering budgets, taxation, reorganization of the departments, banking, regulation of industry and commerce, etc. Upon these matters we must be content to leave the working out to the representatives of the people. It is their business. They are chosen because the people believe they know what their constituents desire and need, and until they actually convene it is idle to preach and advise and admonish.

The extent to which the present Congress can anticipate performance in part of the pledges made is limited by the veto power of an adversary Executive.

There are non-contentious subjects of legislation, such as revision of our immigration and naturalization laws, the treatment of anarchic aliens, the conservation of National resources, the improvement of our means of communication, reclamation, civil service, and immediate restoration to efficiency of the postal service, the granting of those equal rights to women in industry that are a corollary to their right of suffrage—these it is hardly conceivable would, if dealt with by immediate legislation, excite the antagonism of the present Executive.

We have as guaranties the prior record of Republican National Administration, the effect on the Congressional mind of the colossal popular vote, insuring an unusual degree of the feeling of accountability; but, above all, we have the character of the President and Vice-President-elect and their joint determination to restore representative government.

There will be substituted the judgment of men for the arbitrary decisions of one man. Advisers will advise and will be consulted. The Congress, through the Vice-President, will be, we are promised, in touch with the Cabinet and the President. *Ça ira!*

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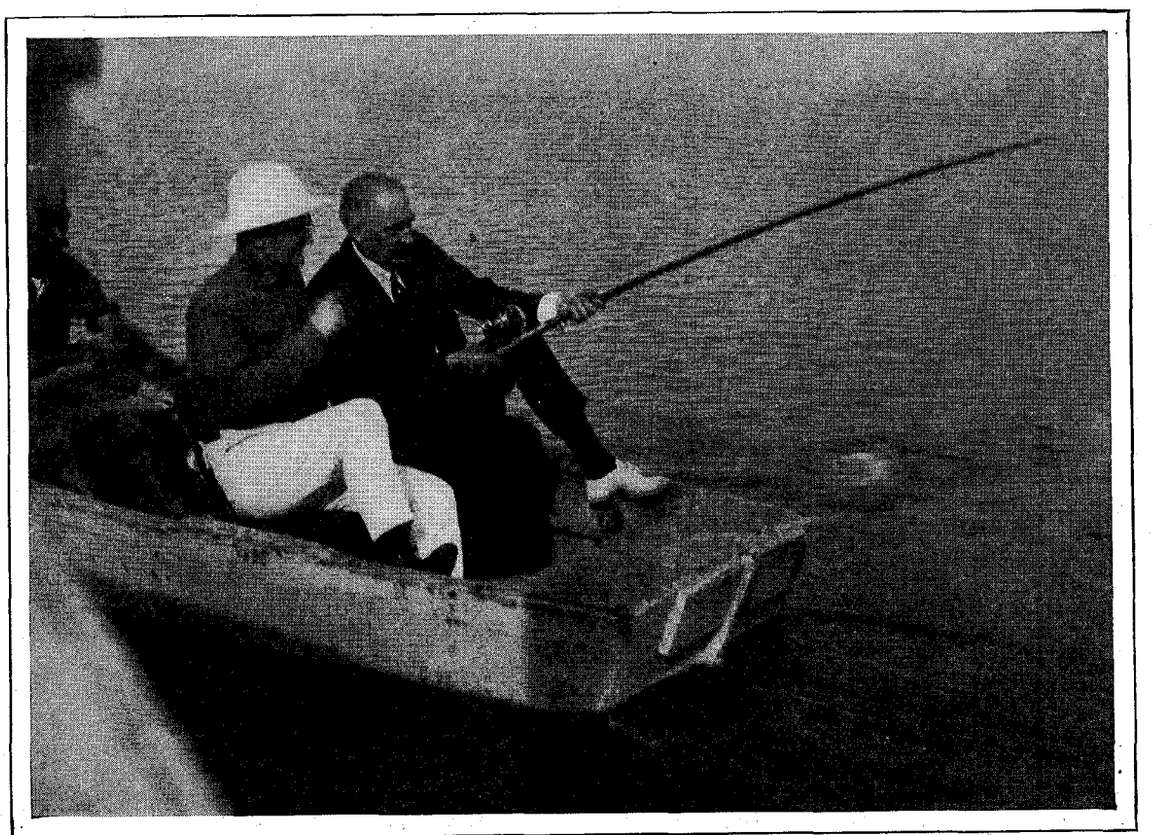
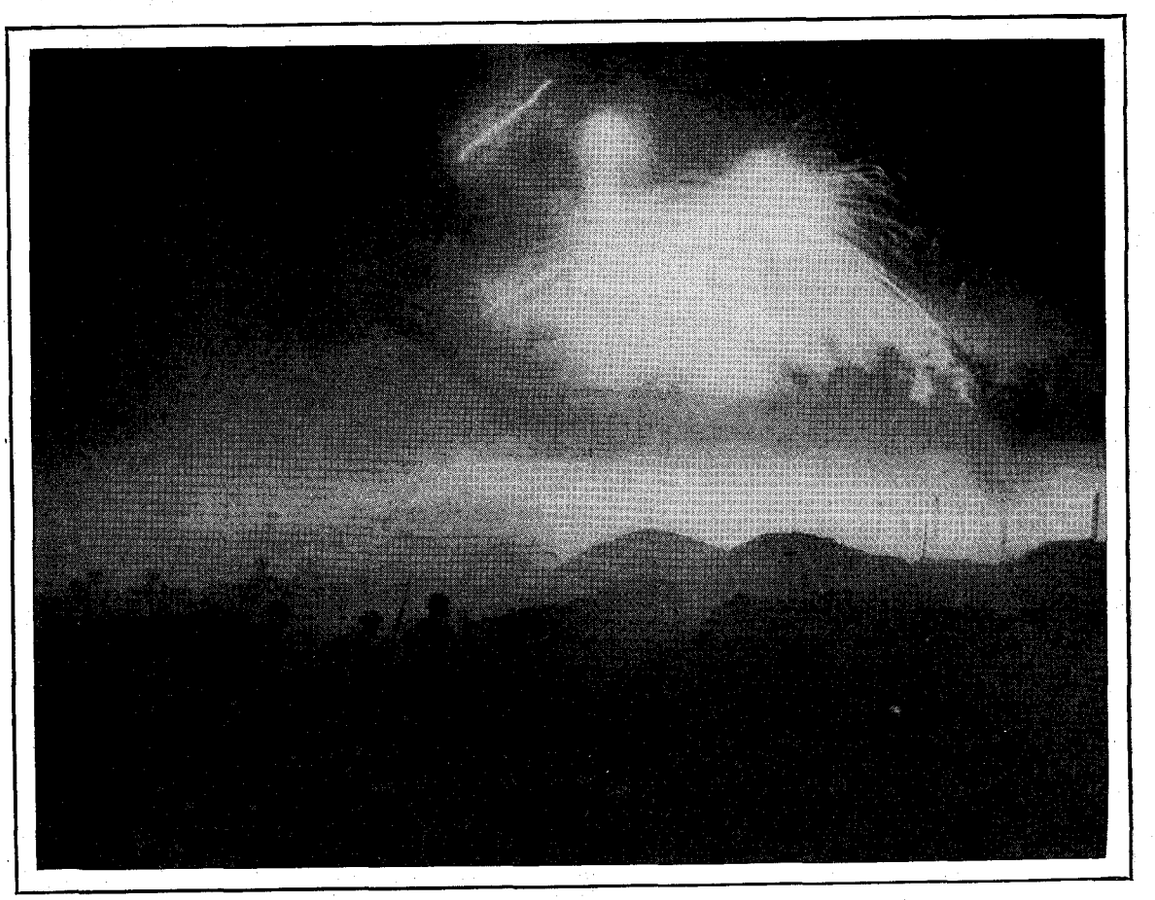
CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



International

A REPUBLICAN ACTIVITY OF WHICH GROVER CLEVELAND WOULD HAVE APPROVED

Mr. Harding is seen fishing for tarpon at Point Isabel, Texas, where he and Mrs. Harding have been enjoying a brief vacation



International

A REALISTIC REPRODUCTION OF THE BATTLE OF SOISSONS

The First Division, which took part in the great Battle of Soissons, gave at Camp Dix on Armistice Day a representation of the battle. More than two thousand veterans and General Pershing witnessed the spectacle

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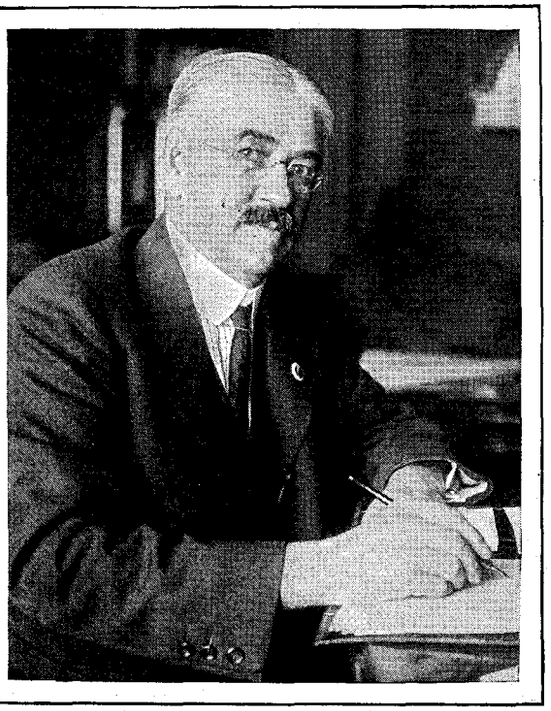

International

NATHAN L. MILLER, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF NEW YORK

International

LEN SMALL, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF ILLINOIS, AND MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY

Standing, left to right; Captain Inglish and Mrs. Inglish, daughter of the Governor-elect; Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Small, son and daughter-in-law; and Budd Small. Seated: Governor-elect Small and Mrs. Small holding their grandchildren Burrell and Len, children of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Small

International

GOVERNOR-ELECT MILLER'S FAMILY—MRS. MILLER AND HER SEVEN DAUGHTERS

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SENSE AND THE PSYCHIC

BY WINIFRED KIRKLAND

THIS is a day when it is perilous to let other people do our thinking for us. To avoid forming one's own opinion proves in the end as risky as it was to evade the draft. Among the many new ideas that assail us no body of present-day doctrine attracts our attention more insistently than psychic research. It invades us from the lecture platform and from book lists that a decade ago would have seemed unbelievable. Serious publishers present a post-mortem Shakespeare and Mark Twain. Writers whose sanity we had thought unimpeachable fill pages of popular magazines with spiritist experiences. Ouija consumes hours of attention. One's closest friends engage in automatic writing. No open-minded person can fail to be amazed by some of the phenomena indisputably proved. And yet what does one really think about it all? What is the precise import for one's own brain and soul of the New Revelation?

The subject is so challenging that we dare not leave it nebulous. If the dead are speaking to us, then it is our business to know how the fact should influence us. We might expect to be revolted or frightened or inspired, but to be indifferent would need explanation. It is well also that each of us should clarify his attitude as unemotionally as possible. If spiritism has a vital message, that message should be as imperative when we are happy as when we are bewildered by grief. We should study the matter when our heads are coolest, and should at all other moments abide by decisions reached thus quietly. Otherwise we might be like Saul, who, having "put away those that had familiar spirits, and the wizards, out of the land," still, when the Philistines threatened his security, had recourse to a witch—to receive, as it happened, cold comfort.

This being forced, each of us, to puzzle his own way out through the many tormenting problems of to-day makes us humble enough in regard to our conclusions, as being frankly personal, and yet this sincere self-doubt may be the beginning of wisdom, for if we each look deep enough into our own souls and report candidly enough what we see there we may discover that our personal reactions are far more general than we dreamed. If I, as an individual, struggle to formulate for myself my own answers to the questions, "What does psychic research mean for me? Precisely what assistance in vision or in energy does it give me for daily living?" I may perhaps discover that I am but one of many people who, after due examination, find themselves quietly closing away this new book of the dead in obedience to some profound instinct of revulsion.

Instincts are curious things. Human instincts are as blind and as coercive as those of any planted seed. In fact, considering that we know as little about our mundane existence as a grain of wheat knows of its own chemistry, it hardly seems necessary to encroach upon our post-mundane adventure in order to find exploration worthy of our mettle. Our proudest reasoning processes amount to little more than the effort to explain impulses as yet too mysterious for our understanding. In general, we observe that the most powerful instincts are those that resist any menace to our due development. It is perhaps in accordance with some deep evolutional design that throughout all ages there has existed a deep repugnance toward the occult. It may be for the survival and the preservation of faculties won by the race at tragic cost that popular opinion has always relegated dealings with disembodied spirits to the misty area of black art and of all practices forbidden to the wholesome-minded. The charges of psychic students that other people dismiss their claims with mere scoffing are justified, and yet there may be a fundamental rightness in this unreasoned aversion.

The instinct against all psychic concerns is with many of us so keen that it needs perhaps examination and description before one attempts to explain and justify it by reason. Any study of intuition is necessarily introspective and personal, and yet when I put into words my own intuitions in regard to spiritism I trust that I may be expressing the sensations of many other people in this humble attempt to clarify to my own intelligence and vindicate to my own conscience my attitude toward the psychic.

Within these last years, when playing with the occult has become so popular a pastime, most of us have made some experiments with the séance, automatic writing, table-moving, and ouija. For myself it is ouija that causes my sense of trifling with forbidden things to become acute. It is the equivocal point of view with which we toy with that little wooden triangle that does harm. The insincerity of our attitude is an affront to that self-reliance both of brain and of soul which we have toiled so painfully to attain. We half laugh, we half believe. We are subject to a childish, creepy sensation that possibly some post-mundane agency controls our fingers. We lightly appeal, "Come, spirits, talk to us," and yet, deep within, we are shamed by the realization that, if the air of the room were actually peopled by the august dead, how hideously flippant of us to address them so carelessly. I feel after an hour with ouija as I should if I had chewed gum at "Parsifal"—not that I should have vulgarized "Parsifal," but myself.

The evolution of the brute into the man is not so much a cold scientific fact as a vivid and constant personal experience. Instinctively we know when we revert. Each of us realizes that his mentality and his morality are forces none too dependable in our blind struggle upward. Assuredly when our brains are tackling some live problem in the laboratory or the library or the Stock Exchange we are conscious of the exhilaration of a mental effort; by contrast, does not each of us feel shamed by some subtle mental enervation when he plays with the ouija board? That one is not quite so sure-headed a person as before; is not that the sensation of each of us, if we are quite honest? To approach spiritism either in the mood of sincere superstition or of sincere science may not prove injurious to mentality, but the usual half-hearted admixture of both is an insult to the intellect. Surely, at its best human intelligence is still too flimsy a dependence for us to risk any retrogression.

The instinct that would protect the brain from the curious disintegration caused by the psychic is matched by that other still deeper instinct that warns against application to spirits for spiritual aid. I am surely not alone in experiencing an intuitive objection to going to ghosts for assistance in trouble. If at some moment of stress I deliberately sat down, and, holding a pencil loosely in my fingers, according to direction, appealed to some unknown, unbodied spirit to write out solutions for my problems and directions for my conduct, I feel that I should become by that act a smaller human being, that I should be voluntarily following the road to shrinkage. When, by having recourse to the dead for aid either intellectual or spiritual, I evade my responsibility to be a person, I feel that I have carelessly desecrated some shrine so deeply hidden within me that I do not discover it except when I violate it. Some potent intuition, rather than mere logic, testifies that the only spirit with whom the earth-bound may safely speak is that prisoned within our own flesh—surely thus prisoned for some purpose—to whose dignity we give scant reverence. When we call upon the dead to help us in our earthly struggle, we are false to our own high destiny of battling bravely in the dark. Human individuality has been a force evolved so toilsomely from nothingness that we might naturally expect every instinct we possess to resist any reversion. If our personality is to survive in this

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world, not to mention another, it is necessary that we depend not on ghosts, but on ourselves.

It would be superficial and evasive to dismiss one's mental obligation to the subject of the psychic by merely saying that our brains are more virile if we let it entirely alone. No thinking person can deny that psychic research is a legitimate branch of science; the view here presented is merely that the conclusions drawn from its phenomena may not be what is claimed, and that even if all spiritist contentions were valid, the effect of them on human mentality and on human spirituality would be totally different from the results supposed. Not only the instinct that resists but the intelligence that dissects spiritism testifies that even if intercourse with the dead were established beyond all argument, still—

"In life we were not greater men, nor bolder men in death."

A FARMER'S WIFE SPEAKS

BY

ANNE GILBERT

"THE CLOTHES QUESTION IS INDEED A LARGE PROBLEM TO THE FARM WIFE"

Photograph by H. H. Moore, of the Outlook staff

WE farm women are grateful for the attention now being given us and for the untiring efforts of the Department of Agriculture to seek out just what is the real condition of farm homes. But somehow we feel that the emphasis is being wrongly placed; that mere questionnaires and statistics cannot half tell the story of how we live or what we think. House conditions on the farm are different from those in cities, and always will be. But we think that women are not essentially different whether they live in the city or on a farm.

For instance, the Government survey of farm homes conducted by the Department of Agriculture in its extension work shows that the average farmer's wife rises at five in the morning, but it fails to say that she also goes to rest at 8:30 or 9 in the evening, thus assuring her the needed hours of sleep—and sleep it is after a full day's work. But why emphasize 5 A.M.? Is there anything really harmful in working in the early hours of the day? Rather there is keen enjoyment of the beauty of the early morning when one is rested. Why should the farm woman adopt the rising hours of the city if earlier hours are more suited to her work?

The average working day is given as ten hours in winter and thirteen hours in summer, which surely, we all agree, is too long. Yet the emphasis should be placed upon taking time in the middle of the day for relaxation and recreation instead of suggesting later rising. One thing may be said of the long hours of work done on a farm: that the activities are so numerous and so varied that there is some rest in its variations.

An average of fifty-six per cent do some work in gardens, which may mean anything from planting and cultivating the entire crop to merely picking peas. What percentage of city women with gardens do not work in them?

Farm women, yes—"twenty-four per cent actually help in the fields with farm work during an average of 7.6 weeks a year." In this community such work means driving a team during haying, or in the fall helping to pick up potatoes—surely not very arduous labor if one has the time. Farm women who do much hard field work are foreign-born women who have not yet come to our standard of living, and whose foreign city sisters are washing, keeping boarders, or working in factories.

Eighty-one per cent, we are told, have charge of the poultry raising. They raise poultry not for the pin-money in it, but because they enjoy it. That is one of the most interesting occupations on the farm.

In referring to the lighting of farm homes and the use of electric power, it is stated that "seventy-nine per cent of the women cling to the old-fashioned lamps of wick and smoke, despite the fact that farm lighting systems are now available anywhere." Let us for a minute consider what available means. In this locality a very good lighting system may be installed for $800. We will take the interest on the investment at 6 per cent, which is $48 a year. Depreciation, we will say, 5 per cent each year, which adds another $40. Then we must add some for running cost and upkeep, which easily will bring the cost of lighting to about $100 a year. Which does not take into account the farmer's time in the work of caring for it.

Is not that slightly out of proportion to pay for lights? Power can be very effectively supplied by gasoline engines and many portable mantle lights have proved satisfactory for use on the average farm. Electricity as yet belongs to the city, where it can be maintained by the municipality at reasonable rates.

One great need on every farm is a complete bathroom, for no occupation is

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dirtier during the summer and with the caring of stock. Yet it shows little realization of farm conditions to urge it lightly on every farm. In these Northern States consideration must be taken of deep freezing, the need of well-constructed septic tanks, and much installation of plumbing in most farmhouses. In many farmhouses, as they are now built, the bathroom would be more a source of work and care than of benefit. It requires more water than is available in most houses, and its construction has not yet been studied out to meet farm conditions.

Ninety-two per cent of homes do a large part of their own sewing. Notice that no comment is made upon this as a means of shortening the hours of the poor farm women. Indeed, the report goes on to say that the "home demonstration agents have aided in the making and remodeling of thirty thousand garments." Horrors! It makes one blush to think of it. Farm women have too few new clothes as it is. We should not be urged to make over old garments or even make new clothing, but rather be shown the advisability of purchasing well-made ready-to-wear garments. The clothes question is indeed a large problem to the farm wife, for the sheer clothes worn in the city are not suitable for farm wear, and yet farm women do not wish to dress conspicuously different. If home garment-making is advisable, let it be done by city women.

Very kindly and painstakingly the Department of Agriculture has been demonstrating to us the processes of canning fruits and vegetables. Does that sound like shortening the farm women's hours? For years farmers' wives have been spending long, hot hours canning the surplus from the orchard and garden, but it would seem better to urge the storage of root crops for winter vegetables and the utilizing of the surplus of such vegetables as peas, beans, and corn in feeding stock and poultry.

"The Last to be Fed and the First to Starve"—this is the way a farmer characterized city people. He was talking with J. Madison Gathany. What he said shows the interest people in the cities have in the plight of the farmer. Mr. Gathany in his article tells of the effort of large food speculators to suppress the Government crop reports, and of the insidious attacks upon the Federal Farm Loan Act. The article will appear in the next issue.

It is rather interesting to note that the Department of Agriculture, in advocating sending cream to creameries rather than churning butter at home, urged it primarily, not to spare women the extra work, but to save butter-fat by better methods.

Speaking of automobiles, sixty-two per cent of the farms use them. But in looking at the map showing the counties covered by the survey we wonder why the great, prosperous agricultural State of Kansas was scarcely touched by the survey. Kansas farmers have more automobiles than any other State, which would materially bring up the average.

No; cold statistics cannot give the impression of our life or what it means to us. Although work on a farm is hard for women, yet we most of us enjoy the variety of work, have a vision of what we would like our farm to be, and consider that we are in business partnership with our husbands as no other class of women are. We may not have as much "higher life," but it is deeper. We like the farm for our children—and some of us have children, questionnaires to the contrary notwithstanding. (By the way, what is the average size of the city family?)

Our children can romp and play over meadow, field, and wood lot; they find no end to the games in big barns strawstacks, and the creek. They learn birds, flowers, trees, and field crops as naturally as learning to talk. What can compare with the interest to children in such special farm work as threshing silo filling, wood buzzing, and sugar making? Besides, farm children have all the indoor games, the toys, books and dolls of other children.

Whether we have a bathroom, electric lights, or aluminum cooking ware are individual problems. Roads, schools and the mail are of National concern. What we farm women would like would be improved mail service, for, in spite of current belief, rural mail routing is very poorly planned, and on many days of snow, of rain, or of mud we do not get our mail. We would like better roads so that we could go back and forth quicker when we take our eggs to market or our cream to the creamery. But most of all we want better—far, far better—schools, in order that our children may have the best advantages in education that are available anywhere; that they may grow up to be well-educated, thinking, loyal American citizens, whether they choose to live in the city or in the country.

IS THE ATHLETE AN ASS?

I—A CHALLENGE FROM THE EASY CHAIR

BY NEWTON A. FUESSLE

ALL this loud and continuous demand for hard exercise makes me tired. What this country needs is a rest. I rise in defense of the easy chair and the lounging robe.

If one is going to war, it is all very well to get tuned up physically in order that there may be an appropriate punch behind the bayonet. But I am speaking now for the business man and the professional man during times of peace.

An observing visitor, W. L. George, the British novelist, says of us: "We in Europe know that Americans never go to bed." And he might truthfully have added that outside of their offices they rarely even sit down. With the disappearance of the horsehair lounge of the 1880's has vanished the timely nap. What modern divan is long enough to lay one's length upon and take one's ease?

There exists in this country to-day a widespread conspiracy against relaxation. A man goes it as hard as he can in his office, and then rushes away and hits it up like a maniac on the golf course, or plays tennis or squash or handball or medicine ball until he boils in every pore. It is the result of a wild singleness of aim, the same consisting of the dubious American trait of jamming into one's day the greatest possible amount of activity.

It's a rush for business, a rush for trains, a rush for a game of something, and where is the man with the courag to indulge in a sport that really re laxes? You will travel far over wintr roads to find anybody playing th tranquil ice game called curling. takes a Presidential candidate to da indulge in the game of pitching th humble horseshoe. It takes a profe sional humorist like F. P. A. to co fess even a casual acquaintance wi anything as gentle as croquet.

Nobody wants to relax; nobod wants to ruminate, or drowse, or drean We cultivate business on the go course, solicit orders on furious mot drives on State highways, and g through violent motions in the unspeal able gymnasium because we don't kno

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Paul Thompson

"THE STRAIN UNDERGONE BY THE WINNER OF A RACE IS NOT TO BE COMPARED WITH THAT UNDERGONE BY THE ALSO-RANS"

how to sit. We dance ourselves weak and play our way into the jungles of fatigue. We wrestle with rims and change our tires when we might more profitably be doing nothing. We rush away on vacations with enough sporting paraphernalia to burden our biceps and our backs to the breaking point. The fortnight of theoretical rest becomes a period of hard and destroying labor. We haven't sense enough to take a rest. Even a dog knows better.

The easy chair is caviar to the American crowds. It is anathema to the pushing, grinding crowds. Unless you can brag about your score at this or that, unless you can recount your hunting tales and speeding yarns, you talk in strange languages to your luncheon companions. We are a nation of sweating amateurs.

Even suburban gardening is recounted in terms of muscle-taxing heroics. Your commuter hurls himself out of bed at five, engages in violent combat with his garden, takes his cold plunge, and proceeds to his office weighed down by the habitual and lifelong weariness that has come to be the portion of our people.

We go solemnly through the artificial antics of a lot of setting-up exercises, instead of seeking refuge in the more simple and natural sitting-down exercise. We are not content unless we are tearing down tissue. There has got to be "something doing."

This National trait probably has its roots in the unyielding soil of the pious thrift of our forefathers whose warring with the wilderness caused them to frown upon all idleness and relaxation. There were so many Indians to fight, so much ground to be broken, so many acres to be tilled and crops to be harvested, that all life became one continuous chore, and the one with any inclination to loaf, a wicked person, fit only for treason, stratagems, and spoils.

Convinced that an idle brain was the devil's workshop, our educators gave themselves over to the glorification of athletics, and students have been goaded by frenzied "college spirit" into bucking football lines, running bases, leaping hurdles, and all the other forms of absurd and straining muscular effort. I question the whole conduct of prep school and college athletics, not as an old fogey who has all but lived his days and who shrinks from the pace of "these terrible young people," but as one who has engaged not unsuccessfully in many of our approved and organized sports.

I have played end in high school football, and have competed on the track in all events ranging from the 220-yard dash to the two-mile run. I have run, like an imposing ass, mile after mile around a dust-infested 26-lap indoor gymnasium track until it seemed that the heart must beat itself to pieces in the weary body. I have won a cross-country race from a large field of college runners, was one of a team of five that won the Western intercollegiate cup at cross-country, and even used to set pace for the then world's long-distance champion, James Lightbody, for the first mile of his indoor two-mile race.

While I must admit that there was more or less exhilarating fun in signal practice, in a few rounds of boxing, and in practice runs in the open country, I have never enjoyed any phase of competitive college sports, save perhaps the moment of winning. All the rest was torture—physical and mental.

The pretense of college medical authorities to keep the physically unfit out of competitive sports I regard as a joke. Men are rushed into the most violent of competition whose hearts and lungs ought to bar them. The strain undergone by the winner of a race is not to be compared with that undergone by the also-rans, outclassed from the crack of the gun, who finish only because they have the will to finish, and whose vital organs are often torn and mangled during the ordeal.

But the advertising values of athletic victories to a college are more important to our educators than the harm inflicted upon the majority of the competitors in the games.

The glorification of college athletics has done much to establish the habit of athletics. It has helped establish an illusion of life that makes harsh physical effort the thing, even after men go from the campus into business or the professions. I have clubbed golf balls into lost oblivion and have dallied with bowing alleys located all the way from Manhattan to the State of Washington. I have walked three hundred miles at a whack, with no companion but the winding road, and have motored three thousand miles at a time, and have enjoyed them both. But this whole popular enslavement to exercise is a snare and a mistake.

The vicious effect of it is this, that it tends to usurp all of one's waking hours and to cast them into activity, banishing that needed and delightful twilight zone of reverie and reflection that naturally intervenes between work and slumber. I hold it negligible that the strain of one's job plus the habitual daily strain of supplementary exercise has a shortening effect upon life. The span of a human life isn't so important.

But why should one wear himself out over a bouncing handball in a ridiculous court with gasping companions who mean little or nothing to him while Thomas Hardy stands forgotten on the shelf? If it is companionship you're after, why seek it in the locker room of a musty gymnasium or among a crowd of commuters at the first tee when the seductive riches of genius are ready to talk to you for the reaching for the right volume?

The one who invented the crawly

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term of "lounge-lizard" is no friend of mine. He has laid an undeserved curse upon a great and worthy company of those who very properly prefer healing relaxation to this vulgar virility of modern days.

I would rather stare into what Anatole France calls "the melancholy mésmerism of the embers" than to stare at a "Colonel" slicing its disgusting way into a corn-field where only an avaricious caddy can find it surreptitiously under cover of dusk. But one will hunt long and doubtfully for that ancient shrine, the open fireplace, among New York apartments. The same are designed with architectural heads bowed to the evil custom of inordinate exercise and activity. One is supposed only to eat and sleep in his apartment. The soul is no longer to be invited. Why should it be when Broadway calls? And yet even a stroll along Broadway at its tawdriest is preferable to the thump of the sticky medicine ball or the inanity of pulley weights and dumb-bells.

II—A RESPONSE IN PERSPIRATION

BY HAROLD TROWBRIDGE PULSIFER

IF any of my friends discover that I have emitted a plea for perspiration-producing athletics, they will rightfully ask, "What has athletics done to deserve such a fate?" At that, I may be as great an authority on athletics as Mr. Fuessle is on the "Easy Chair." Perhaps in each instance both of us are preaching what we have practiced least.

So that I may not be suspected of overpowering modesty, let me give a brief account of my athletic career. It began approximately, I should say, about my twelfth year. In that momentous period I first entered an athletic contest, a cross-country run open to all the boys of the school which I attended, and which led us for several miles through the wild country of the Highlands of the Hudson. In this contest I won second place. I might add that I came in one hour behind the winner, and that all the rest of the boys lost their way in the woods.

Shortly after this triumph I was runner-up for the school tennis championship. By drawing a "bye" and by the grace of three defaults I attained this enviable position. I think I did beat one boy, but he had a sprained wrist. The finals of the tournament were played in a drizzling rain; the score, if I remember correctly, was seven busted rackets to five. The other details of the match I have forgotten. Perhaps some of those whose rackets we borrowed may remember them—the details and the rackets.

In some cubby-hole in my desk at home there are a number of prize ribbons for track, field, and gymnasium events which I acquired at another school, to which I later transferred my athletic enterprise and reputation. There are boxing, wrestling, shot-putting, broad-jumping, and high-jumping ribbons, and ribbons for an assorted variety of dashes in this moth-eaten group. The boxing ribbon I believe I acquired because there were only two contestants in the class which I entered and the bout was called off. We tossed a coin for the prize, and I was awarded second place. I have a hazy recollection of having won the wrestling ribbon because my opponent's jersey tore in my grasp, and he fell to the floor, landing flat on his back. I greatly suspect that similar stories would account for most of the other trophies in my collection.

In college I pursued the goal for which Mr. Fuessle contends with avidity. There are only two athletic events in which I participated. One was a fencing match with a member of the college team, which ended by my breaking my opponent's foil and in a subcutaneous laceration of my anatomy in a location which made it easier to stand than to sit for a number of days. I really think there must have been something wrong in my stance, or else such a tragedy had not occurred. The other athletic event in which I took part I shared with hundreds of my fellow-collegians. It involved the difficult task of rising suddenly when called upon, extending the right arm above the head, moving it gently to and fro and at the same time singing, "Then stan dan dwave your ban-ner zon high. On on to vic-tor-ree." I was always particularly glad to perform this athletic ceremony whenever a Harvard back crossed a Yale goal line with the ball held snugly under his arm. New Haven papers please copy.

All of which may seem more like a digression than an introduction, but it is not. It serves to explain how it happens that it was not until college had sunk several years below the horizon of my life that I ever thoroughly learned the surprising advantages which lie in athletics or in hard physical exercise. Save for one experience, I would have chosen to support Mr. Fuessle's side in this discussion, but that one experience taught me a lesson which I hope I shall never forget.

In 1916, you will remember, the Plattsburg camps were blossoming into full flower. It was my good fortune to spend two months of that summer beside Lake Champlain, exercising my disused civilian muscles under the eagle eyes of a group of two-fisted officers of the Regular Army. Those of my friends who were fortunate enough to pass the physical examinations for the officers' training camps of 1917 tell me that the early Plattsburg training camps were very mild affairs so far as physical work was concerned, but they were at least strenuous enough to point the moral of my present contention. Night after night of my first month in camp I crawled into my cot too tired even to dream. We wound up the month with a forced march (at least it was very forced to me) of fifteen miles in five hours, carrying full equipment, over a hard State road, and under a broiling sun. I dropped in my tracks when the camping ground was reached, and I think that I suffered no loneliness in my fatigue.

The next day I climbed aboard a scale and discovered that during the month I had gained some eight pounds in weight and was the possessor of a body which was a thing of joy in itself. I am not speaking of it in terms of æsthetics, but as a vehicle in which I could move freely, unthinkingly, and with the same pleasurable emotion which you may observe in a young puppy pursuing a rubber shoe.

It was a body such as nature designed for man, but which he, in the pursuit of easy chairs and Ford cars, has chosen to sacrifice for an end which is only half of life. No, I shall not soon forget the quarrelsome and reluctant thing I took to Plattsburg in May, nor the creature of fire and energy which went away with me when I broke camp the latter part of June. It was exercise, hard exercise, exhausting exercise, which turned the trick and which gave me a body which I could forget or remember at will. Only in such a body can the mind enjoy the alertness and vigor required for a true appreciation of the gods of literature or the seductive riches of genius which Mr. Fuessle maintains should lure all men from golf course, track, and ball-field. Parenthetically, I may observe that I am sure that the vigor of mind which Mr. Fuessle possesses today came in great part from the fact that once upon a time he could set the pace for Lightbody in part of a two-mile race.

Recreation is a thing of contrast. The man who carries away from the athletics of school and college a true understanding of the value of harsh physical effort and the habit of being athletic possesses a heritage which he should be slow to discard. Perhaps it is towards this heritage that those who are enslaved to restlessness are struggling to find a way. It is not less exercise that they need, but more sanity and balance.

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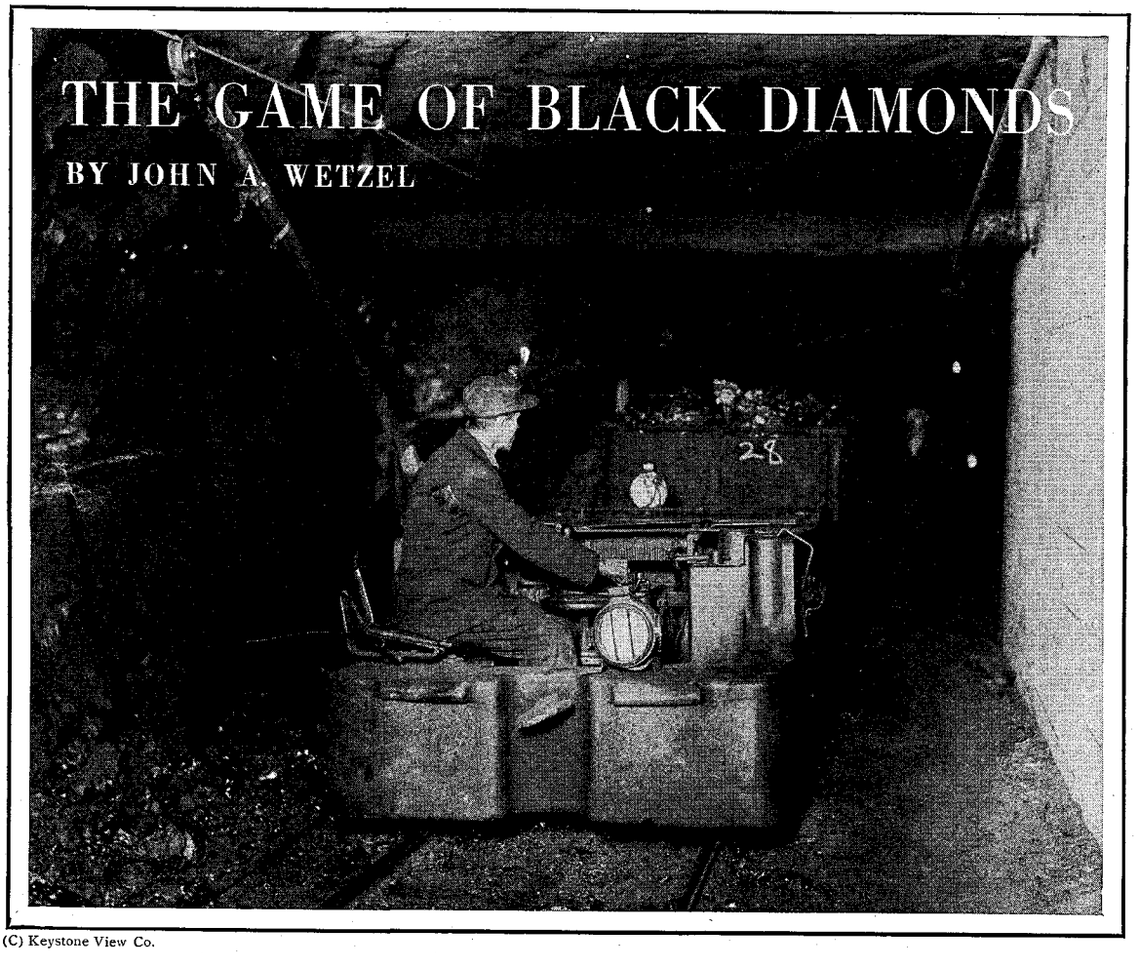
THE GAME OF BLACK DIAMONDS

BY JOHN A. WETZEL



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"ONE POPULAR FALLACY NEEDS DISPELLING. IN REMOVING COAL, MINERS ARE *NOT* IN CONSTANT DANGER OF THE HILLS OR MOUNTAINS CAVING IN ON THEM. THE SAME ARCHING POWER OF STONE IS AT WORK IN THE MINES AS IN THE MAMMOTH CAVES WELL KNOWN TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC"

DURING the summer of 1908 a classmate and I spent our three months' vacation loading coal in a small Indiana shaft mine. The mine was equipped with none of the improvements in mining or ventilating machinery that are in general use at the present time; yet, in spite of this and the fact that we worked constantly in a very low vein of coal with scarcely any roof removed for headroom, we finished the summer with our muscles hardened and our digestive organs handling the coarsest of foods with great success. We lacked the coat of tan, it is true, that is so much prized by returning students in the fall, but we had earned twice the amount that could have been possible had we worked as farm hands.

Within the last two years a very considerable portion of my time has been spent among the bituminous coal fields of West Virginia and Kentucky. During that time it has been my opportunity to view coal-mining operations from various angles and always at close range.

I

As to working conditions within the mines, there is one popular fallacy that needs dispelling. In removing coal, miners are *not* in constant danger of the hills or mountains caving in on them. The same arching power of stone is at work in the mines as in the mammoth caves well known to the traveling public. It is true that when the last of the supporting pillars have been robbed from a large area the forces of thrust and counter-thrust sometimes seek readjustment; but in the region with which I am familiar that invariably occurs through pressure from the sides, causing the floor slowly to buckle upward, and not by any caving in of the roof. Where the roof is of slate, weathering may cause it to fall in large enough quantities to endanger life or block passageways, but, needless to say, good mine foremen do not permit this to happen. Portland cement, applied by force with a cement gun, seals the roof against the weathering processes, or frequent shoring with heavy timbers forms an absolute safeguard.

In all States where coal is mined in large quantities statutes provide for the safety of the miners in such matters as protection from falling slate; the supply of a circulation of fresh air to working spaces; use of explosives; safety device lamps in gaseous mines; the installation of electric equipment; and a limitation to the size of areas mined without double means of exit.

State Workman's Compensation Acts also provide insurance for all men employed in or about the mines. Most States are compelling the erection of bath-houses near the entrance to the mines, with lockers for the miners' street clothes. These bath-houses have hot and cold showers in readiness at all times and provide a means for drying the working clothes for the next day's shift.

The temperature and humidity within the mines remain more nearly constant throughout the year than in any other field of labor.

Electric cutting machines are used to do the more tedious part of the mining; that is, the cutting over or under a stratum of coal of a channel just sufficiently wide to permit the action of the explosive to shear off the ledge. The miner then has only to loosen the coal with his pick and load it in the low cars, that are hauled to the main entry by a mule, where they are picked up by an electric locomotive.

Skilled engineers lay out the work for the mine foremen, attend to drainage of seepage water, and keep an accurate record of all the areas that are being worked. The plant superintendent may call his mine foremen into a consultation in his office, and by reference to varicolored pins on a large

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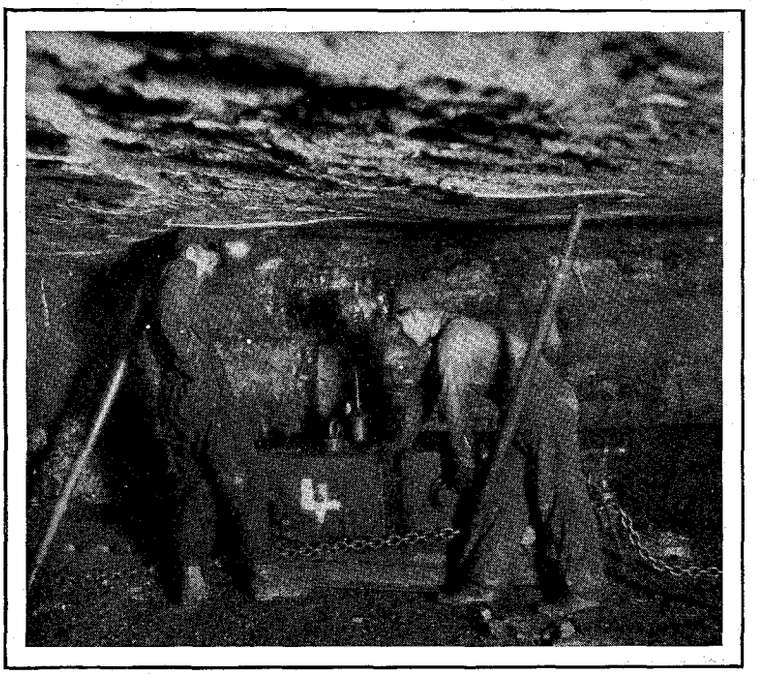

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"ELECTRIC CUTTING MACHINES ARE USED TO DO THE MORE TEDIOUS PART OF THE MINING"

mine map on the wall discuss with them the progress that is being made in all parts of the mine and take up any difficulties that are being encountered.

As far, then, as the immediate working surroundings of the miner are concerned, we need not commiserate him.

II

THE nationalities mingling in the mining camps vary considerably among the different companies; so much so that percentages would be of little interest. Often in this section native white miners are in the predominance, with local and Alabama Negroes a close second. Italians and Greeks are found throughout the district.

In some of the camps there are very few miners who have been in the one location for more than several years; in others, a large percentage have been with a mine since it was first opened, most of them being native to the surrounding territory. It is only in such communities as the latter that religion obtains any foothold. Where there are a variety of foreigners each religious group wants its own church, and as even the architectural form of the building must be designed to suit their needs, the plant superintendent is not apt to encourage greatly that side of the community life when he has to deal with labor that he knows to be transient in its habits.

The inability to speak the English language is one of the greatest handicaps the foreigner has to being received with friendliness by the American workingmen. Children of foreigners who are educated in our American schools, speaking English from the first, grow up with their schoolmates and are accepted without taunts or nicknames slurring their descent. They soon bridge the gap between their parents and the newness and inhospitality of the country. This Americanization process is going on, even where the schools are poor, in those mining localities where there is not a constant change of laborers. All of the mining companies realize the desirability of having the foreign workers arrive at some feeling of loyalty to American institutions, but few of them are devoting any great amount of attention to a persistent educational campaign.

To reach a large portion of the mining camps in this section one must travel for hours from the junction point on the main-line railway in a dilapidated coach of the coal-oil lamp vintage up a winding valley, entering for a few miles into innumerable tributaries, only to back out and start on another false lead, until one is convinced the engineer has lost his way among the hills.

It is often a matter of from four to six hours' travel from his work for a miner to reach a town of ten thousand population. In this respect the miners are not so fortunately situated as the workers in manufacturing centers. Coal operators are realizing this, and are making rapid progress in correcting conditions that a few years ago made labor turnover a serious problem.

Coal mining is coming more and more under the control of large companies with centralized management and generous capitalization. As a result, overhead expense in the way of improving living conditions in the mining communities is not so alarming as it formerly was to the small operator.

Streets are well graded and drained; substantial cottages of three, four, and five rooms are being constructed, and are kept well painted and in good repair. Parks equipped with playground apparatus are a part of every live mining center. Often well-kept ball diamonds, with grand stand and bleachers, are in evidence. Club-houses, amusement halls, moving-picture theaters, churches, and well-built store and office buildings lend all the appearance of a typically American thriving village. Where the area of coal holdings means a long life to the operation, permanent masonry structures are being erected, even including the miners' homes. Steam heat is in the more important buildings, and complete plumbing equipment is the general practice. General landscape work is being indulged in by the companies and the individual miners are given a start on beautifying their own premises.

Here the fact of human variability is met, and offers a serious problem for the plant superintendent with ideas of making his plant a model town. One miner desires an attractive yard and a garden plot for vegetables. Another one cannot be induced by any amount of precedent to take an interest in either. One demands a bathroom accommodation for his family. Another group may so abuse plumbing equipment that the plant superintendent is discouraged against further installations. It has been found, however, that perseverance, accompanied by the right sort of welfare work and the arousing of general interest in a clean, well-kept city, may accomplish remarkable results.

Sewage disposal has as yet not received the proper amount of attention. Hogs, goats, and cattle have unrestricted range; and flies seldom meet the resistance of a screen except around the office stores.

One must stop here and realize, however, the tremendous amount of work that is required to bring a mining community, and the need for one, into existence. Most often the mere fact of getting the railway constructed up the winding valley over a steep grade, tunneling or cutting the roadbed out of rock most of the way, entails considerable engineering skill and enterprise. Then comes the clearing of the site for the houses and town center. Seldom is level ground available; invariably there is a mountain stream which comes down through the heart of the camp, and during the spring freshets it may leave its banks and carry away or undermine a number of cottages. The cost of deepening and straightening its channel and protecting its banks with riprap or stone abutments runs into thousands of dollars. Then there are the water supply and electric lights and power. All of these are mere incidentals to the main expense of opening up the mine shaft or drift, the installation of mining machinery, head houses, repair shops, tipples, etc., and the operation of the main entry sometimes for a year or

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more before the mine is in readiness for the removal of coal in sufficient quantities to show a profit on the production cost.

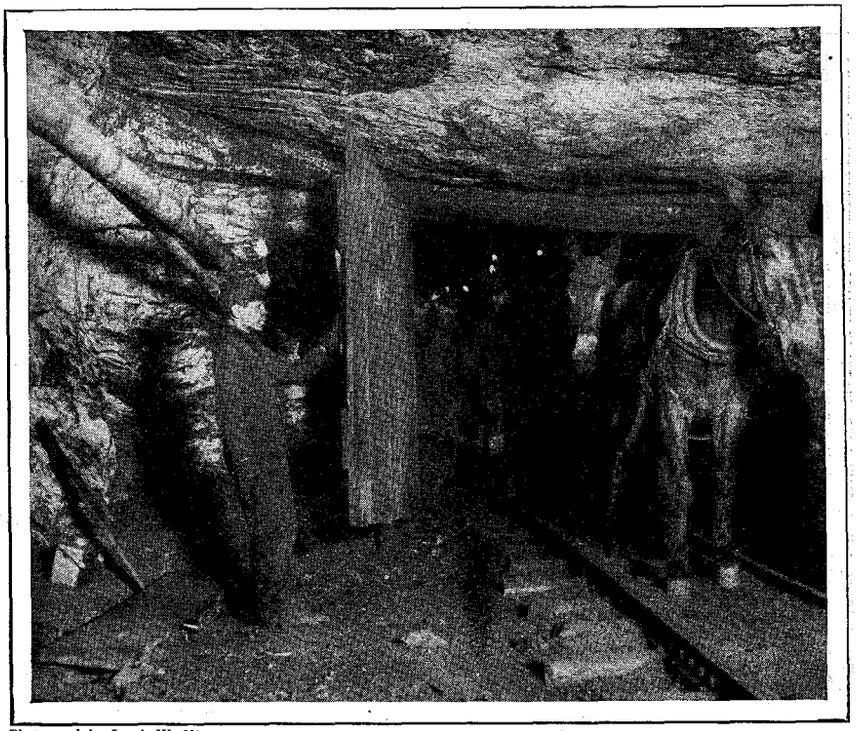
It is small wonder, therefore, that in many cases the problem of sanitation has not been among the initial items to receive attention.

III

It is in appearance only that the mining community resembles other American villages. In government it is well worth the attention of all students of civics and sociology. In those plants most removed from the larger towns and the main lines of the railways the plant superintendent, or the general manager of the mining operation, if the latter has his office at the mine, becomes an unlimited sovereign. The welfare of every individual living within the mining community is controlled by the equity of his judgments. The miners, failing to secure justice here, have no other recourse but to leave the camp and seek another job. Should a miner become sick or be compelled to work on part time for any one of various reasons, this one man decides the amount of credit the miner's family must exist upon. The operating companies either own or lease the land on which all the miners' cottages are built. Though living in a small town, the miners have no voice in the government of that town. Their status is that of any farm tenant in the county. Their police protection consists of a county sheriff and deputies, one-half or all of the salaries of whom are paid by the mining companies. By remaining in one locality a sufficient length of time to earn the right of ballot the miners are numerous enough, in relation to the remainder of the voting population, to correct this condition. It can easily be understood that among those few inhabitants of the mining counties who are not in some way connected with the mining operations there can scarcely be found one who questions the fairness of having the mining companies pay the salaries of the sheriffs.

The right of laboring men to organize themselves for the purpose of bettering their working conditions has been recognized and legally sanctioned. Numerous coal operators, however, reserve the right to prohibit paid organizers from entering the company's property, and they have it within their power, the government of the community being vested as above mentioned, to permit only those employees whom they choose to occupy the company-owned cottages. A large number of detectives are likewise employed within the non-union mines in an attempt to frustrate any movement for unionization, and in the union mines to learn of strike agitation.

And so we have, in this very section of which I write, the murder recently of ten members of a detective agency and the mayor of a town, and following that guerrilla warfare between miners upon one side of a valley and non-union miners at the mine drift entrance.



Photograph by Lewis W. Hine

ONE OF THE CARS "THAT ARE HAULED TO THE MAIN ENTRY BY A MULE"

Coal operators seem to have accepted that slogan of the I. W. W.—"There can be no common meeting-ground between capital and labor." The mutually suspicious attitude could be well voiced in the words: "You are attempting to force something down my throat, but I will make you swallow your own medicine."

Any one who has worked among the miners can readily understand this bellicose trend of thought upon their part. They love to quarrel among themselves. They are, as a class, primitive in their instincts, and very little beyond the primitive man in their mental development. ("Whose the blame but capital's?" say the labor leaders.) That the same childishly petulant attitude should be held by the coal operators, however, is, to my mind, unworthy of the mental caliber of the men engaged in the business.

The miners are not satisfied with working conditions. What about the high wages? Are they justified in being dissatisfied, after all the improvements in mining and living conditions enumerated in this article?

The answer is, yes, providing they are not assured of steady employment. It can easily be seen that the present rate of pay per ton of coal mined may net the miner a substantial pay envelope when the mine management is functioning properly, coal cars are arriving in sufficient quantity, and coal orders are awaiting their turn, but that a one-half or one-quarter production schedule very quickly brings down the income to a decidedly inadequate amount.

During the days of good pay and steady production the miners were not encouraged toward thrift. This is true of union mines as well non-union, and the blame for the lack of education along these lines lies as much with the union leaders as with the coal operators.

Company stores are prone to push the sale of silk shirts, fifteen-dollar shoes, and suits from sixty dollars up, to the exclusion of the heavier clothing of a more reasonable price. Store managers may state, with some justification, that they are only responding to a demand which, if they did not supply, miners would satisfy in the cities. As a large portion of the trading done by the miners and families is by means of company "scrip," it is doubtful that a policy on the part of the store managers of encouraging sensible purchases could fail to produce desirable results. This applies quite as pertinently to foodstuff as to clothing. We cannot well debate with the miner, however, the reasonableness of his installing a player-piano in his home, even though it seem a needless luxury. The instrument, according to his taste, lends a bit of color to a home life that is apt to be otherwise exceedingly drab.

To return to our fundamentals, it is true that, with any amount of unproductive days on the part of the miner and with his present state of education regarding thrift, his wage may keep him indebted to the mining company instead of permitting him to deposit savings.

IV

Is there a remedy for unsteady employment?

There are two. The first, of course,

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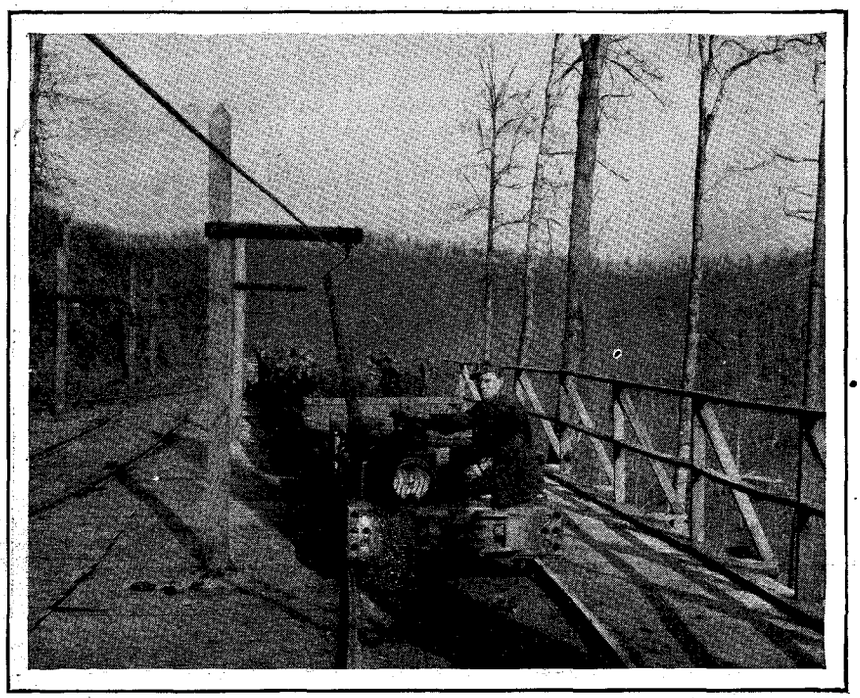

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"EVEN THE MINE-RUN COAL MAY BE STORED WITH SAFETY. COAL OPERATIVES AND EDITORIAL WRITERS IN COAL MAGAZINES ARE MUCH GIVEN TO SCOUTING THE IDEA AS IMPRACTICAL"

is an increase in the number of cars available for coal transportation. Railways hope to meet this condition in time, both by increasing their equipment and by increasing the despatch with which cars are unloaded and freed for reshipment. There is a point in the increase of equipment, however, beyond which they are not justified in going without overburdening the public, which they serve, with the overhead charge reacting through increased tariffs. Nor can we expect, if reports be true, any great relief from this remedy within the next several years, even though progress of reconstruction exceeds our most sanguine hopes.

The second remedy, and the one which coal operators must come to accept sooner or later, is the construction of coal pockets and the employment of rehandling machinery at the mines or railway junction points. Coal operators and editorial writers in coal magazines are much given to scouting the idea as impractical. Lest the public investigate too closely they cite the one main reason against soft-coal storage as the danger of spontaneous combustion.

Soft coal is being stored throughout the country at the present time by jobbers, manufacturing concerns, and public utilities. Where any attention is paid to preventive measures spontaneous combustion is largely a thing of the past.

Bituminous coal is liable to spontaneous combustion, particularly so during the first several weeks after it has been mined, but there is no problem connected with its storage that cannot be surmounted. The cost of pockets or storage bins and rehandling machinery must naturally be distributed over the life of the operation, and, so regarded, would amount to a very negligible sum. The immediate cost of rehandling is being done by jobbers at from ten to twenty cents a ton, at this date. It has been well established by technical investigations that even the mine-run coal may be stored with safety. If more expensive methods are deemed inexpedient, the simple one of embedding pipe within the coal at various intervals, and keeping occasional readings of the temperature through the pipe, will preclude any actual loss from spontaneous combustion. If the temperature approaches the danger-point, a small portion of the coal only need be rehandled in order to cool it and permit the gases to escape.

In face of the fact that coal storage at the mines would remove the one remaining ground of grievance held by the miners that is recognizable as of any great import by the general public, it seems a short-sighted policy that continues to ignore its feasibility, yet persists in a costly plan of espionage upon the miner in the hope of preventing labor unrest.

It can readily be seen that such storage pockets at or near the mines would do away with much of the reason for high prices being paid for spot coal, and that in time of National emergency the Government would most probably be inclined to commandeer such supplies at a price that would allow only a reasonable profit above the cost of mining. These facts may have something to do with the opinion of coal company executives concerning the impracticability of the idea.

It has been suggested by a convention of union miners that the Government operate an experimental coal mine, both in the anthracite and bituminous coal fields, in order that it arrive at facts in the cost of coal production.

That such a proceeding could have any value as to comparative costs the Government would need to lease undeveloped coal lands, now well removed from railways; start at the beginning, and go through the travail of getting the branch line of the railway constructed to the coal field; organize the construction crews that prepare the way for the mining operation, and build up gradually the personnel of an operating company and system of mine management. When this had been accomplished, after some four or five years, what would we have? The cost of coal as produced under one certain system; one quality of coal; one thickness of seam; one type of roof; one set of mine and drinking water conditions to be met; one rate of leasing, with or without limited royalties; and *ad infinitum* to the list of things which could be peculiar to the one experimental mine. In addition there would be the variable human equation existing throughout the operation from the head executive down to the coal loaders.

Such theories as this, advanced by the union leaders, convince the thinking public that they are not going into matters very deeply.

V

WHAT part is the general populace in the States of West Virginia and Kentucky playing in this game between the operators and miners?

Let me cite an instance of an address made before a body of representative business men in a community centering in the mining regions of three States. The speaker was the head of a State institution for feeble-minded in West Virginia. In the course of his talk, explaining the functions of his department, he made statements in substance as follows:

> At a recent session of the State Legislature I had a bill introduced for the prevention of marriages between certain classes of feeble-minded. The bill failed in passing. Since then, having given the matter further consideration, I have decided that I shall not again propose a law of such a nature. Among the morons, or milder cases of mentally deranged, there are many of perfect physical development. We will need to draw from this class for labor of certain sorts in the future. In fact, we need them now.

And the assembled group of men accepted the pronouncement without a question. The officers of the coal and gas companies, with their engineering, purchasing, administrative, and selling departments, make the backbone of business in the land of the Virginian and Nor-

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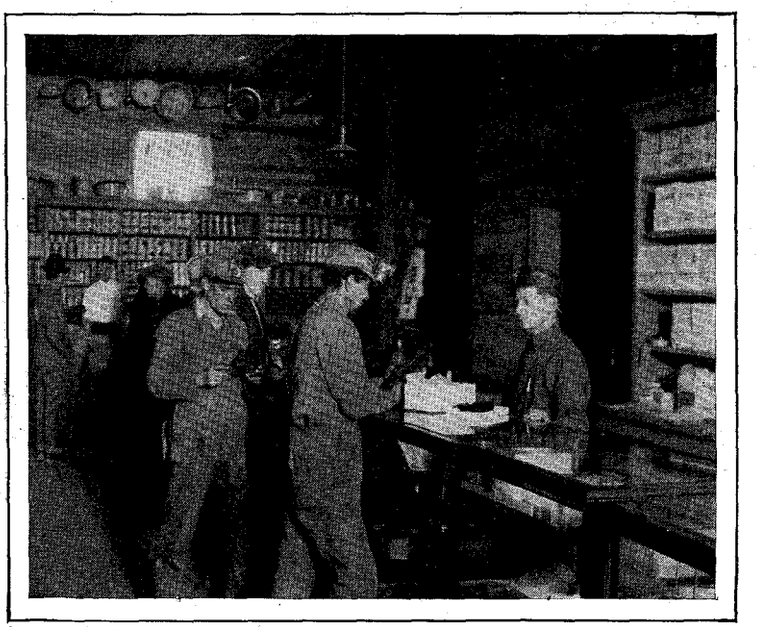
folk and Western Railroads. The men and their families attached to these offices are known and liked by the general populace; but the miners are miles away in the hills.

When the head of a State institution can hold and express the theory that a State may permit the breeding of feeble-minded as a contribution to the labor situation, then is it not time for the citizens of that State to inform themselves upon labor conditions? Among other things to be observed are such questions as whether or not the miners need to be saved for the misdirection and false philosophy of certain types of union leadership. Likewise, whether or not the coal operators are too solicitous in assuming the right of guardianship over the miners in this respect, and are letting a combative spirit overcrowd their saner judgment.



Keystone View Co.

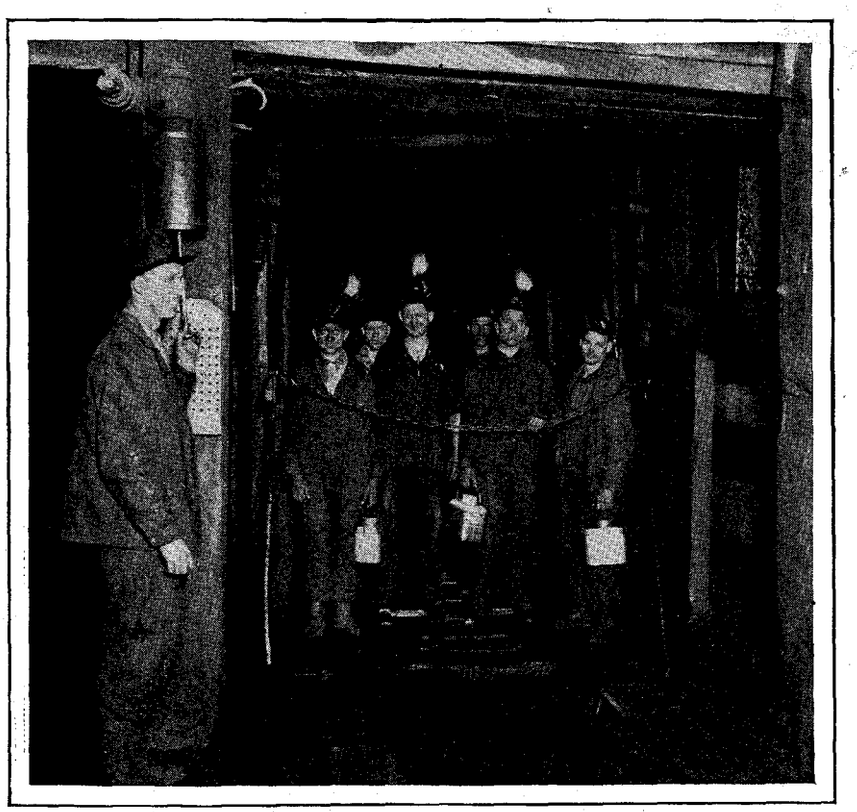
"MINERS ARE NOT ENCOURAGED TOWARD THRIFT. . . . COMPANY STORES ARE PRONE TO PUSH THE SALE OF SILK SHIRTS, $15 SHOES, AND SUITS FROM $60 UP. . . . COMPANY MANAGERS MAY STATE . . . THAT THEY ARE ONLY RESPONDING TO A DEMAND"

VI

GOMPERS says that capital will always look upon labor as something to be bought, but that labor must look upon what it gives as its very life itself, and that this difference cannot be removed by legislation. I am compelled to wonder whether he believes that force may be more successful than laws passed by representatives of all the people, assuming such representation may be secured.

In order that labor unions may reestablish themselves in good standing it behooves Gompers and other labor leaders to give the men more solid food than empty rhetoric. I can better imagine a man of Gompers's breadth of vision addressing the unions along the following lines:

> Men, if you think that force alone will gain you what you are after, you are building upon a foundation of sand. To build solidly, you must build upon the confidence and good will of your neighbors. You must, in fact, become good citizens. To function as a citizen you must remain in one locality long enough to earn the right of ballot. If you have convinced your neighbor of your manhood and honesty of purpose, he will back you in securing by means of the ballot legislation that will give you peacefully what you are now devoting all your life energies and goods to obtain by force. In all educational work of a worthy nature you will find the public with you heart and soul. You will not find them with you in sabotage. Education is imperative—that sort of education that means clear thinking and fair thinking on vital issues. To convince your fellow-man that you desire to take your place in the fabric of society as a producer and a co-worker, and to yield to the Government the right of governing, you must meet your neighbor as man to man, on a common ground, and not through the mouthpiece of a few paid radical leaders who may or may not represent you faithfully.



(C) Keystone View Co.

"THE TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY WITHIN THE MINES REMAIN MORE NEARLY CONSTANT THROUGHOUT THE YEAR THAN IN ANY OTHER FIELD OF LABOR. . . . AS FAR AS THE IMMEDIATE WORKING SURROUNDINGS OF THE MINER ARE CONCERNED, WE NEED NOT COMMISERATE HIM"

We would add here a bit of counsel to the coal operators:

Be human. Do not let your sense of humor forsake you. A sense of humor begets a liking for your fellow-man. It is a sure guaranty of a sane, unbiased judgment.

We do not consider you to be supermen, any more than we would hope that our Congressmen or our Army and Navy officers might prove to be supermen, but we would like to be proud of you as a product of democratic ideals. Almost every one of you has come by his present position of influence through the opportunities made possible by our form of government and social state.

It is within your power to lead the way toward a truce in this war of class pride now being waged.

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PICTURES FROM OUTLOOK READERS

See offer on page 606

From Mrs. J. C. Voss, Brooklyn, New York

TYPES OF UNCLE SAM'S NORTHERN WARDS

An Indian family near Wrangel, Alaska, enjoying one of the sun baths of their short summer and admiring the new craft which the head of the house has just finished after patient labor

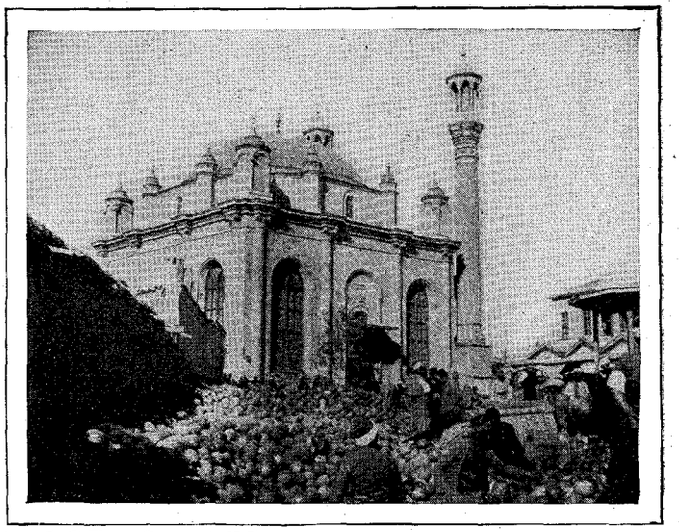
From Edith M. Sellew, Waterbury, Connecticut

AN EBONY SCREEN FROM BERMUDA

The background is the sea wall with a century plant growing near it. The little black boy could be hired to hold the umbrella over the artist or carry her paint-box for hours at a time, well satisfied if he could only watch the picture grow

THE MELON MARKET

Corner of the market-place, Konia, Asia Minor. Pile of melons ("divlik") brought in by farmers waiting for customers. The divlik, says our informant, are exceedingly juicy and sweet, and are regarded as far superior to anything America boasts



From L. E. Thayer, Portsmouth, N. H.

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THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

A PREFACE TO THE PROFESSION OF JOURNALISM

(BEING AN ANSWER TO A LETTER FROM A COLLEGE STUDENT, ASKING ADVICE AS TO TAKING UP WRITING AS A CAREER)

BY CHRISTOPHER MORLEY

YOUR inquiry is congenial, and I feel guilty of selfishness in answering it in this way. But he must be a poor workman, whether artisan or artist, who does not welcome an excuse now and then for shutting out the fascinating and maddening complexity of this shining world to concentrate his random wits on some honest and self-stimulating expression of his purpose.

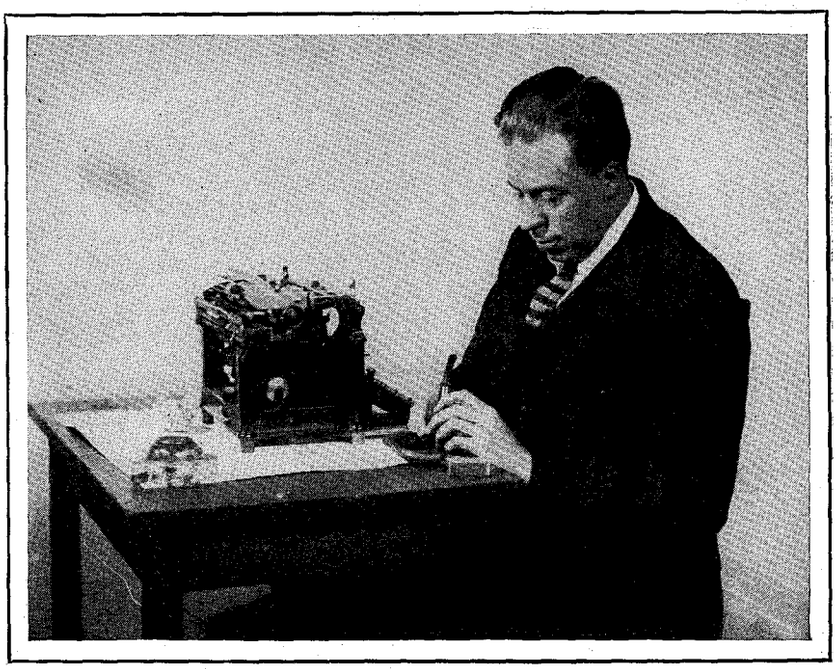
There are exceptions to every rule; but writing, if undertaken as a trade, is subject to the conditions of all other trades. The apprentice must begin with task-work; he must please his employers before he can earn the right to please himself. Not only that, he must have ingenuity and patience enough to learn *how* editors are pleased; but he will be startled, I think, if he studies their needs, to see how eager they are ts meet him half-way. This necessary docility is, in the long run, a wholesome physic, because, if our apprentice has any gallantry of spirit, it will arouse in him an exhilarating irritation, that indignation which is said to be the forerunner of creation. It will mean, probably, a period—perhaps short, perhaps long, perhaps permanent—of rather meager and stinted acquaintance with the genial luxuries and amenities of life; but (such is the optimism of memory) a period that he will always look back upon as the happiest of all. It is well for our apprentice if, in this season, he has a taste for cheap tobacco and a tactful technique in borrowing money.

The deliberate embrace of literature as a career involves very real dangers. I mean dangers to the spirit over and above those of the right-hand trouser pocket. For, let it be honestly stated, the business of writing is solidly founded on a monstrous and perilous egotism. Himself, his temperament, his powers of observation and comment, his emotions and sensibilities and ambitions and idiocies—these are the only monopoly the writer has. This is his only capital, and with glorious and shameless confidence he proposes to market it. Let him make the best of it. Continually stooping over the muddy flux of his racing mind, searching a momentary flash of clearness in which he can find mirrored some delicate beauty or truth, he tosses between the alternatives of self-grandeur and self-disgust. It is a painful matter, this endless self-scrutiny. We are all familiar with the addled ego of literature—the writer whom constant self-communion has made vulgar, acid, querulous, and vain. And yet it is remarkable that of so many who meddle with the combustible passions of their own minds so few are blown up. The discipline of living is a fine cooling-jacket for the engine.

It is essential for our apprentice to remember that, though he begin with the vilest hack-work—writing scoffing paragraphs, or advertising pamphlets, or free-lance snippets for the papers—that even in hack-work quality shows itself to those competent to judge; and he need not always subdue his gold to the lead in which he works. Moreover, conscience and instinct are surprisingly true and sane. If he follows the suggestions of his own inward, he will generally be right. Moreover, again, no one can help him as much as he can help himself. There is no job in the writing world that he cannot have if he really wants it. Writing about something he intimately knows is a sound principle. Hugh Walpole, that greatly gifted novelist, taught school after leaving Cambridge, and very sensibly began by writing about school-teaching. If you care to see how well he did it, read "The Gods and Mr. Perrin." I would propose this test to the would-be writer: Does he feel, honestly, that he could write as convincingly about his own tract of life (whatever it may be) as Walpole wrote about that boys' school? If so, he has a true vocation for literature.

The first and most necessary equipment of any writer, be he reporter, advertising copy-man, poet, or historian, is swift, lively, accurate observation. And since consciousness is a rapid, shallow river which we can only rarely dam up deep enough to go swimming and take our ease, it is his positive need (unless he is a genius who can afford to let drift away much of his only source of gold) to keep a note-book handy for the sieving and skimming of this running stream. Samuel Butler has good advice on this topic. Of ideas, he says, you must throw salt on their tails or they fly away and you never see their bright plumage again. Poems, stories, epigrams, all the happiest freaks of the mind, flit by on wings and at haphazard instants. They must be caught in air. In this respect one thinks American writers ought to have an advantage over English, for American trousers are made with hip-pockets, in which a small note-book may so comfortably caress the natural curvature of man.

Fancy is engendered in the eyes, said Shakespeare, and is with gazing fed. By fancy he meant (I suppose) love; but imagination is also so engendered. Close, constant, vivid, and compassionate gazing at the ways of mankind is the laboratory manual of literature. But for most of us, we may gaze until our eyeballs twitch with weariness; unless we seize and hold the flying picture in some steadfast memorandum, the greater part of our experience dissolves away with time.



CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, AUTHOR OF DELIGHTFUL VOLUMES AND COLUMN-CONDUCTOR FOR THE NEW YORK "EVENING POST"

If a man has thought sufficiently about the arduous and variously rewarded profession of literature to propose seriously to follow it for a living, he will already have said these things to himself, with more force and pungency. He may have satisfied himself that he has a necessary desire for "self-expression," which is a parlous state indeed, and the cause of much literary villainy. The truly great writer is more likely to write in the hope of expressing the hearts of others than his own. And there are other desires, too, most legitimate, that he may feel. An English humorist said recently in the preface to his book: "I wrote these stories to satisfy an inward craving—not for artistic expression, but for food and drink." But I cannot conscientiously advise any man to turn to writing merely as a means of earning his victual unless he should, by some cheerful casualty, stumble upon a trick of the You Know Me Alfred sort, what one might call the Attabuoyant style. If all you want is a suggestion as to some honest way of growing rich, the doughnut industry is not yet overcrowded; and people will stand in line to pay twenty-two cents for a

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dab of ice-cream smeared with a trickle of syrup.

To the man who approaches writing with some decent tincture of idealism it is well to say that he proposes to use as a trade what is, at its best and happiest, an art and a recreation. He proposes to sell his mental reactions to the helpless public, and he proposes not only to enjoy himself by so doing, but to be handsomely recompensed withal. He cannot complain that in days when both honesty and delicacy of mind are none too common we ask him to bring to his task the humility of the tradesman, the joy of the sportsman, the conscience of the artist.

And if he does so, he will be in a condition to profit by these fine words of George Santayana, said of the poet, but applicable to workers in every branch of literature:

> He labors with his nameless burden of perception, and wastes himself in aimless impulses of emotion and reverie, until finally the method of some art offers a vent to his inspiration, or to such part of it as can survive the test of time and the discipline of expression. . . . Wealth of sensation and freedom of fancy, which make an extraordinary ferment in his ignorant heart, presently bubble over into some kind of utterance.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

Mitch Miller. By Edgar Lee Masters. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York.

A story about two boys told by one of them, Skeeters, who plays toward Mitch the part of Horatio to Hamlet and of Huckleberry Finn to Tom Sawyer. The real appeal of the story is to elder readers rather than to boys, for there is subtlety and deep feeling in the unfolding of Mitch's poetic temperament and underlying melancholy. Skeeters tells his story in true boy fashion, with unconscious fun and quaint comment. The book is unusual and captivating.

Samuel Lyle, Criminologist. By Arthur Crabb. Illustrated. The Century Company, New York.

A collection of interesting detective stories. They are scarcely less ingenious than Sherlock Holmes, but they are much more probable. There is, indeed, not one of the mysterious incidents which might not quite naturally have occurred, and the explanation is as natural as it is surprising when it is furnished. Additional interest is lent to the stories by some curious studies in psychology illustrating the strange tricks which sometimes faulty memory and sometimes defective perception play in the minds of entirely honest witnesses.

Sleuth of St. James Square (The). By Melville Davisson Post. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Mystery and detective tales in which a chief investigator from Scotland Yard plays the leading part, although most of the mysteries are solved outside of England. The author's method is unusual and some of the tales are remarkably good. We should give the prize for best to "The Cambered Foot."

Tension. By E. M. Delafield. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Written with a lightly ironic touch, this picture of social life in an English town centers around an educational institution in the government of which the director is constantly interfered with by his scandal-loving, busybody wife. This woman is sketched amusingly and cleverly; in her way she is as good a character as Trollope's "Mrs. Proudie."

Tales Out of Court. By Frederick Trevor Hill. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

Many of these short stories (and decidedly the best of them) relate odd experiences of legal practice and queer and amusing adventures of lawyers with criminals and eccentric clients.

Terrible Island (The). By Beatrice Grimshaw. The Macmillan Company, New York.

In the far regions of ultimate New Guinea take place the strange happenings of this colorful romance. It is a capital tale, quite novel in its plot and incident, and with amusing character depiction as well as the thrill of adventure in a queer search for a treasure the nature of which is unknown.

West Wind Drift. By George Barr McCutcheon. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

A singular and imaginative conception is that of this story. A great steamship is wrecked on a far-distant island under such peculiar circumstances that its hundreds of passengers are left there for years. They simply have to work out a system of self-government and plan for their own preservation and protection. The book is worth reading for itself and also because it brings saliently to mind some of the things which are essential to liberty and combined effort in civilized countries, as well as in desert islands.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Boy's Book of Magic (The). Including Chapters on Hindu Magic, Handcuff Tricks, Side Show and Animal Tricks, Ventriloquism, etc., Together with Numerous Sleights, Now Published for the First Time. By Hereward Carrington, Ph.D. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Children's Great Texts of the Bible (The). Edited by James Hastings, D.D. Vol. I—Genesis-Joshua; Vol. II—Judges-Job; Vol. III—Psalms-Isaiah. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Child's Book of Modern Stories (A). Compiled by Ada M. Skinner and Eleanor M. Skinner. Illustrated. Duffield & Co., New York.

The stories are modern but the themes are the ones of all time, and are told in a way to interest all imaginative children. The pictures are by Jessie Willcox Smith and are characteristically charming.

Crystal Ball (The). By Mary D. Gordon. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Curly and the Aztec Gold. By Joseph B. Ames. Illustrated. The Century Company, New York.

For the Game's Sake. By Lawrence Perry. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Green Forest Fairy Book (The). By Loretta Ellen Brady. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Italian Twins (The). By Lucy Fitch Perkins. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Magic Whistle (The), and Other Stories. By E. Gordon Browne. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Mark of the Knife (The). By Clayton H. Ernst. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Master Frisky. By Clarence Hawkes. Illustrated. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

Old Granny Fox. By Thornton W. Burgess. (Green Meadow Series.) Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Mystery of the Sea-Lark (The). By Ralph Henry Barbour and H. P. Holt. Illustrated. The Century Company, New York.

A capital story for boys with a consistent mystery plot centering about the wrecked sloop Sea-Lark, which two boys rescue and use as a ferry-boat.

Hungry Hearts. By Anzia Yezierska. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Peggy in Toyland. By Archibald Marshall. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Prairie-Schooner Princess. By Mary Katherine Maule. Illustrated. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston.

Scoutmastership. A Handbook for Scoutmasters on the Theory of Scout Training. By Sir Robert Baden-Powell (Chief Scout). G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Spartan Twins (The). By Lucy Fitch Perkins. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Soolook: Wild Boy. By Roy J. Snell. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Strange Year (The). By Eliza Orne White. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

A pleasing tale of child life written with refinement and literary skill. It should hold the attention of young readers—and many older ones.

Swiss Fairy Tales. By William Elliot Griffis. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

Tales of Wonder and Magic. By Katherine Pyle. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Uncle Remus: His Songs and His Sayings. By Joel Chandler Harris. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

In this gift edition Uncle Remus is presented in exactly the right company—to wit, with Thomas Nelson Page as his introducer and A. B. Frost and E. W. Kemble as his illustrators. The stories will be read and enjoyed by American children for generations yet to come. The publishers have made a handsome and fitting volume.

Winning Football. By William W. Roper. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Wonder Tales of the World. Retold by Constance Armfield. Illustrated. Harcourt, Brace & Howe, New York.

BIOGRAPHY

John Burroughs. By Clara Barrus, M.D. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

If anybody ever gets into a pessimistic mood, let him spend an hour over this book; its reflection of the bright, hopeful, sane spirit of John Burroughs will cure him as quickly as a fresh breeze drives away fog. It is a good book for boys and girls as well as for older people up to the nineties.

Life of Walter Quintin Gresham, 1832–1895. By Matilda Gresham. Illustrated. 2 vols. Rand McNally & Co., Chicago.

Judge Gresham was an early force in the Republican party. He was elected to the Indiana Legislature. In the Civil War he enlisted as a private and came out general. He was United States District Judge and later Circuit Judge in Indiana. At Washington he was a member of two Cabinets, being Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury under President Arthur and Secretary of State under President Cleveland; though a Republican, Mr. Gresham found himself in sympathy with the principles of the Cleveland Democracy. This is the biographical background against which is projected the narrative of the current history of Judge Gresham's period, from the early forties to the middle nineties, covering the issues of slavery and Negro suffrage, the relations of the North and South, the Civil War and readjustment epochs, and the great labor and law developments—particularly the progress of international law. Mrs. Gresham's life of her husband is thus also a source book of history.

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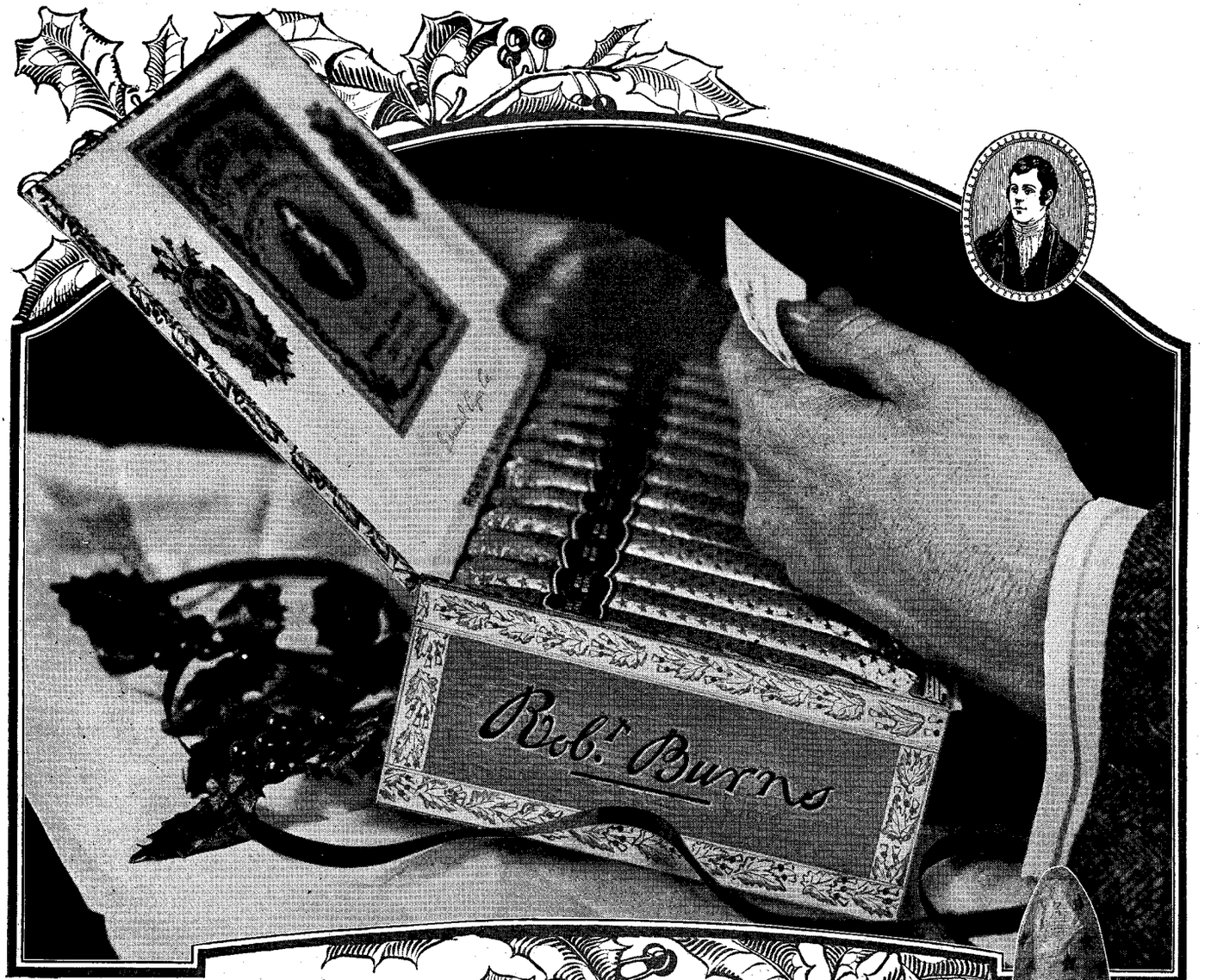

Christmas again—and Robt. Burns

(A last minute suggestion to Mothers, Wives, Sisters and Sweethearts of Men Who Smoke)

IF you gave him a box of Robt. Burns Cigars *last* Christmas, you will remember how delighted *he* was—and how pleased *you* were, at having chosen so wisely.

Are you giving him a box of Robt. Burns *this* Christmas? With the man who smokes, nothing quite takes the place of mild Robt. Burns.

He knows that Robt. Burns has a *full Havana filler*—that this Havana is cured to an agreeable mildness—that his outer leaf or "wrapper" is imported from Sumatra.

A good tobacconist in your vicinity will sell you a Christmas box of Robt. Burns *Longfellows* or *Invincibles*.

General Cigar Co., INC.
NATIONAL BRANDS
NEW YORK CITY

ROBT. BURNS *Longfellow* (actual size) Foil-wrapped **17c** **3 for 50c** Box of 25—$4.00 Box of 50—$8 00

Robt. Burns Cigar

HAVE YOU TRIED ONE *LATELY*?

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THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY[1]

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

The Game of Black Diamonds

IN this issue of The Outlook the coal situation is discussed by Mr. Wetzel and the editors of The Outlook.

Can you explain the methods of handling the production of hard and soft coal in this country? Are any of these methods illegal?

If the Government should come to ownership of the coal mines, do you think the coal business would be handled any better than it is now being handled by private concerns? Would the price of coal be as high as or higher than it is now? Do you think that much or any of the propaganda against Government ownership is circulated in the interest of inordinate private gain? Are you able to substantiate your opinions by facts and sound reasoning?

The Outlook, in its editorial on the coal question, urges "that the methods of handling the fuel that saves us from suffering and wards off illness should be brought out into the open." Who has the authority to bring them out into the open? Why are they not revealed to the public? What good would it do if they were publicly known?

What industrial questions are involved in the coal problem? Have you any suggestions as to how such questions should be answered?

Could a group of private families buy their coal direct from the owners of coal mines if these families together purchased in car lots? If not, should laws be made to encourage this practice?

If it is true that the coal industry in its three branches—mining, transportation, and distribution—is practically carried on by the same interests, is this wrong, and if so, why?

What valuable suggestion do you see in Mr. Wetzel's article for employers and employees? Can you add any suggestions?

What solution have you to offer for our coal problem? Outline your argument.

What is the meaning of: *Commiserate, riprap, espionage, sabotage, morons.*

The following books offer a wealth of suggestion in reference to many of our pressing problems of to-day: "Problems of Today," by Moorfield Storey (Houghton Mifflin); "Unemployment," by J. E. Johnson (H. W. Wilson Company); "The New Industrial Unrest," by R. S. Baker (Doubleday, Page); "Organized Labor in American History," by F. T. Carlton (Appleton).

"Cold-Blooded Murder"

What is your explanation of why "the state of Ireland weekly goes from bad to worse"?

The Outlook tells us that "the first and foremost thing in the apprehension of fair-minded people is to restore law and order quickly and thoroughly." But how is this to be done in Ireland?

Do you think it undignified and unwise for a Government to retaliate?

Has Ireland played a noble part in world affairs?

Do you find that it is difficult for both Irishmen and Englishmen to talk about the Irish problem without bias of party, creed, or class?

Is it difficult for you to do so?

How can the Irish question be made to serve the cause of international good will?

"The American Commission on Ireland" is now hearing witnesses at Washington. Do you think that our Government should allow this "Commission" to continue the hearing? Will such a course as this "Commission" is pursuing help to bring about peace and end hate?

Who are the real friends of Ireland in this country?

Do you think that those who are talking about making England grant complete independence to Ireland may as well realize that England will not grant this, and that they will have to fight for it if they ever get it?

Have you yet read "Ireland and England," by E. R. Turner (Century)? You should by all means read "A Straight Deal; or, The Ancient Grudge," by Owen Wister (Macmillan); read also "An Irishman Looks at His World," by G. A. Birmingham (Doran).

A Useful Citizen

Governor Fort was a good mixer. Do you think that he was able to effect his reform partly because he knew how to shake hands? Is sociability a characteristic worth striving for by all men and women, even if they are not in politics?

Governor Fort never talked down to his listeners. What does such a characteristic imply? Do teachers talk down to pupils? Should they? What effect has such a practice upon teachers? Upon pupils?

Governor Fort once said that he had made an enemy of every political boss in the State of New Jersey. Is it always wise and right to make enemies of political bosses? What was Roosevelt's attitude towards Senator Platt while Roosevelt was Governor and Platt was boss of New York State? The story of this relationship can be found in Roosevelt's autobiography (Scribners).

Governor Fort was a poor man's son, yet he won distinction. Does every person in America have an equal chance for success? Explain the phrase in the Declaration of Independence, "All men are created equal." Does equality of creation imply equality in ability?

You may be helped in your efforts to answer these questions by reading the recently published books by Hermann Hagedorn (Harcourt, Brace & Howe) and W. H. Hobbs (Putnams) entitled "Leonard Wood;" and the volumes by Vernon Kellogg (Appleton) and Rose Wilder Lane (Century Co.) entitled "Herbert Hoover;" also "The Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie" (Houghton Mifflin) and "The Americanization of Edward Bok" (Scribners).

[1] These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestions to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them. —THE EDITORS.

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COMMERCIALIZING THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

THE wholesale destruction of trees by fire and wasteful lumbering has made it difficult in certain sections to supply the demand for evergreens at Christmas-time. Indeed, a considerable industry has grown out of this demand; and from northern points in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan hundreds of thousands of Christmas trees are shipped every winter to cities located at a distance from the source of supply. This ever-increasing demand has made such inroads on our supply that a distinct menace has resulted from the custom of the Christmas tree. Where the supply is taken from the spruce swamps remote from the public highway it is not especially noticeable, but our good citizens have the habit of getting the tree wherever it is most convenient to get it—which is usually along the road.

We cannot understand the mental process by means of which intelligent men and women can justify themselves in the act of cutting down a beautiful conifer along a public highway to be used but a few hours on Christmas Eve. Thousands of beautiful spruce and balsam as well as cedar and pine are taken in this way each year by the good citizens of our land. Evergreens along the road, that could be a perennial source of enjoyment and protection, certainly should not be taken for such a trivial purpose.

We have witnessed the destruction of endless thousands of these trees. We have seen large and beautiful spruce cut down to get a six-foot Christmas tree from the top because of the attractive cluster of cones. The banks of a small lake on the edge of a northern Wisconsin city have been completely stripped of a native stand of evergreens to satisfy this barbarous custom. A committee of good churchmen one time went out on a Federal road and got a magnificent tree to decorate their church with for an hour. Tourists and natives for a century will be deprived of the enjoyment of seeing this tree at the bend in the road.

On the banks of the Flambeau River just north of a thriving Wisconsin city, in a tract belonging to the city parks, stood a beautiful spruce in a grove of white birch. This tree, conspicuous in winter and summer for its symmetrical mass of green, was a source of enjoyment for all who passed that way. But a prominent citizen of my city took his small son and a hatchet up the river path one day and returned with the top of that spruce tree to decorate with tinsel for a night.

The boys from the best homes of our cities are permitted to go out along the road and bring in trees in any quantity where only one is used. A dozen trees around a yard at once is not an unusual sight at Christmas-time in a northern Wisconsin city.

There are hundreds of thousands of instances of this wantonness on the part of thoughtless citizens. Are we willing that our beautiful trees shall be destroyed in this manner? Is it possible that the American citizen can wish to see the evergreens wholly removed from along our Northern roads? Can intelligent men and women who live in these parts justify themselves in taking part in such destruction or permitting their children to do so?

E. M. DAHLBERG.

Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN said: Property is the fruit of labor * * * ; property is desirable; is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.

Seattle for the American Plan

By C. T. CONOVER

THE FOLLOWING is the gist of a recent declaration unanimously passed by the trustees of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club and approved by a 99½ per cent. vote of the members in referendum:

> The Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club stands for the American plan, which means absolute fairness to all classes of workers whether union or non-union. It unalterably opposes the "closed shop," which shuts the door of industry against the American working man who is not a member of a labor organization. * * * It opposes the use of force or intimidation by any one endeavoring to persuade workmen either to join or to resign from a labor organization. * * * It holds that both employe and employer are privileged to terminate their relations whenever either chooses to do so unless there be contracts between them. * * * It does not countenance limitation of the amount of work which may be accomplished in a given time or the manner in which payment shall be made, whether by hourly rate, piecework, contract or otherwise. It believes that every workman should have an opportunity to earn a wage proportionate to his ability and productive capacity.

This declaration was endorsed by every business, commercial and employers' association in Seattle. In other words, SEATTLE IS A FAIR TOWN—FAIR TO LABOR, FAIR TO CAPITAL AND FAIR TO THE PUBLIC.

Seattle's new labor policy is based upon a perfectly frank understanding between employer and employe. In no American city is the labor situation more satisfactory or brighter with promise.

Seattle has an adequate labor supply of the highest class. She has a command of basic raw materials as has no other city on earth—her own great essential products and all the wealth of the Orient, Siberia and Alaska. She is the entrepot to Alaska, America's undeveloped treasure land, and by the immutable laws of distance, now and for all time the chief American port in Oriental trade.

Contiguous to Seattle is one-sixth of the Nation's water power, and practically the only coal in the Pacific States—a never-failing supply for all purposes.

She has a 20 per cent. margin in manufacturing costs due to her incomparable climate and the ability to work in comfort every day in the year.

Seattle is not only America's chief Pacific port but by all odds the chief railroad center of the Pacific Coast. She reaches every market in the civilized world.

The Seattle Spirit knows no obstacle it cannot overcome. Seattle is the healthiest city in the world and has the finest harbor on the Western hemisphere.

The industrial opportunities now ripe in Seattle are beyond precedent. Seattle wants you if there is an opening in your line. Write freely and frankly. You'll receive an equally frank reply. Send for the booklet, "Seattle, the Seaport of Success."

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THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. This department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

TRUNK LINES FOR MOTOR TRAFFIC

BY COLONEL JESSE G. VINCENT

Vice-President of Engineering, Packard Motor Car Company

A FRIEND of mine drove his car down the Boston Post Road into New York, and within ten miles saw twenty-seven wrecked cars and trucks at the side of the right of way. Most of them had fallen into ditches or run into trees in efforts to escape collision on the crowded road.

This is almost typical of the condition of the roads which carry the heavy motor traffic around all our big cities. It shows the tremendous extent to which our highways are already overloaded by automobile traffic, which is growing steadily in volume, and which must continue to grow with even greater rapidity.

The passenger automobile's contribution to efficiency in production, according to figures compiled by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, is equivalent to an increase in more than a half of the working time of every man owning one.

We find signs that the passenger car may offer relief from the congestion in the great industrial centers which has inflicted upon us the horrors of slum life. Already large numbers of moderately paid workers are finding homes in the country at an increasing distance from the factories where they are employed, making the trips to and from work in their own cars, and thus not only saving in rent but giving their families health, quiet, and a far better chance in life.

The first real use of trucks came during the winter of 1917 and 1918, when the combined effect of an extremely hard winter and the tremendous demand for transportation for war ammunition and supplies broke down the railway service east of the Mississippi. During this period more than 1,200,000,000 tons of freight were moved by truck.

This service established the motor truck firmly as an economical carrier, and its use is being more and more extended for short-haul transportation. This has been emphasized by the present critical condition of the railway service, and will be still more accentuated by the recent heavy advance in freight rates. The trucks are now carrying between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 tons of freight a year, at a minimum estimate, and there are hundreds of millions more tons that the railways are carrying with no profit, or even at an actual loss, that could be more economically handled by motor transport.

All the processes which these things involve have been checked and will continue to be checked by the practical break-down of our highway system. The few roads now capable of handling automobiles are already so dangerously overcrowded that

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hey furnish an effective restriction upon he saving and progress which would come om the increased use both of passenger ars and of trucks.

There have been many evidences of attempts to pass highway legislation which vas in some cases not only unfair, but even bsurd. Much of this resulted from an inadequate study, while a great deal of it was ue to the attitude that roads possessed ertain rights without regard to their ability to stand standard traffic.

When the passenger car became a standrd means of transportation, the value of mproved roads was generally appreciated nd the movement to construct these beame widespread. The passenger car, howver, did not present any very difficult roblems concerning the type of highway onstruction because it caused almost no amage to any comparatively hard and mooth road surface. As a result, most oads were built only to meet the needs of assenger cars and horse-drawn vehicles.

The increased use of heavy commercial ars, however, caused extremely rapid deerioration of the best highways. Some of hese roads have even been partially rebuilt ut of the same construction as the first. n consequence, they are soon destroyed gain.

In the past year serious efforts have een made to improve the highway situaon, but have accomplished little. Although 635,000,000 has been appropriated for oad construction in this country, the diffiulties with railway transportation of ushed stone, cement, binders, and other ecessary materials have made it possible o let contracts on only about a quarter of is work, and there has been construction ork done on only about sixteen per cent the amount planned.

In the second place, there has not been sufficiently fundamental analysis of the oblem of building trunk roads to handle e great traffic already existing and the ill greater traffic of the immediate future the neighborhood of our great cities. ost of the roads are still far too narrow—sixteen-foot width being common. This eans that, with almost unbroken streams traffic passing each way, it becomes most impossible to pass another vehicle ing in the same direction, and thus the tire traffic will be held to the pace of the owest truck.

It is probable that the highway of the ture must follow the lines of development of the great railways and provide o, and possibly four, parallel roadbeds handle different kinds of traffic going opposite directions. What the solution ll be has not yet been determined, and should immediately engage the attention the best engineers in the country. It is mplicated by the problems of finance, of dening the right of way, and of availality of materials.

The importance of improved highways economical operation of both passenger rs and trucks cannot be over-emphasized. ood roads have the effect of decreasing e cost of transportation of both kinds, d they also make possible considerably gher speeds. Fuel consumption is maially reduced, tire mileage is increased, d depreciation of the car is cut to minim by protecting it from shocks reived in negotiating poor roads.

It is evident that the legislators are der obligation to provide improved highys suitable for use by the heaviest hicles.

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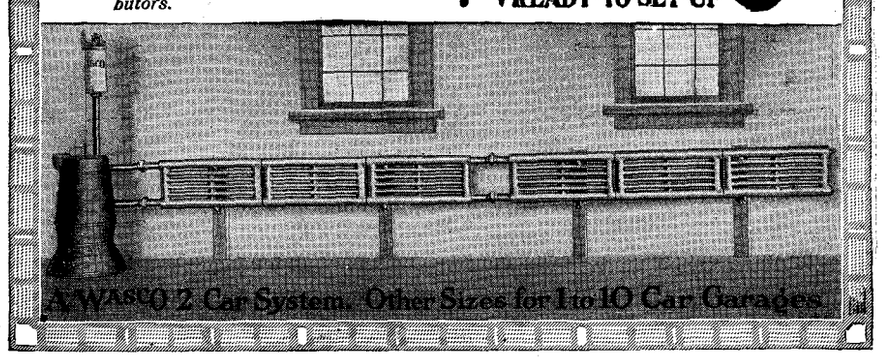

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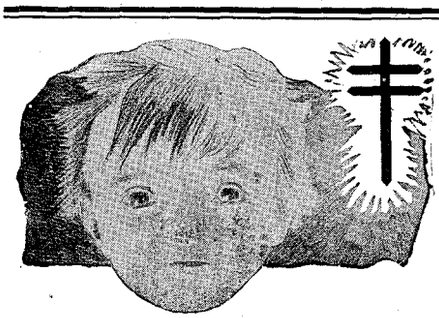

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THE EDITORS OF THE OUTLOOK, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

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A GIFT OF ROYAL GOWNS

DR. C. T. CURRELLY, Curator of th Royal Ontario Museum, has brough with him from England a gift to the Can dian people which they value highly, nc so much for its intrinsic worth, althoug it is a queenly gift, as for the graciou kindliness that prompted the act.

The gift consists of two gowns—one wo by Queen Mary at her coronation in Jun 1911, the other worn at the Durbar i India in December of the same year an also on the entry into the City of Londo following the coronation.

The gowns are of white satin, princes effect, with front and back panels richl embroidered in gold. The embroider shows the rose of England, the shamroc of Ireland, the thistle of Scotland, th lotus of India, and the star of India.

At the foot of the skirts is a sort ruche, waved to signify the sea that e circles the Empire, and an embroidere cable of oak leaves and acorns typifies th union of the Empire.

The ermine-lined train was not include in the gift, but, even without it, this is th most valuable and interesting gift ev presented to the Museum.

The gown worn at the Durbar was di played for a few days in an Indian m seum, following the Durbar.

The embroidery on both gowns w done by the Ladies' Work Society London.

The subject of dress and textiles is gai ing a great deal of attention in museu to-day, because of both its industrial a historical value. JEAN MCINTYRE.

Brooklyn, New York.

CATCHING THE CONSCIENCE

Dear Mr. Abbott:

Why do you allow your headline wri to mislead the public by heading the mirable article of Miss Ida M. Tarbell the October 13 issue as follows: "IDA TARBELL Thinks the League's the Thi to 'Catch the Conscience'"? Is th anything in her article to lead any one the conclusion that Miss Tarbell is s porting the League in order to "cate the unsuspecting and unwary voter's c science? It seems to me that The Outl owes its Democratic readers, and es cially Miss Tarbell, an apology for t unintentional but misleading error.

T. W. L

Dear Sir:

There was no intention, in putting in title "Ida M. Tarbell Thinks the Leag the Thing to 'Catch the Conscience,'" implying that Miss Tarbell wanted to ca "the unsuspecting and unwary voter's c science" in an opprobrious way. We s posed that the title would be at once rec nized as the quotation from Shakespea "Hamlet," where it is used in a perfe legitimate sense of arousing the conscie of one who seems unaware of a trem dous moral issue. ERNEST H. ABBOT

Dear Mr. Abbott:

Your explanation is complete—the jo on me for not recognizing the quotatio

T. W. L

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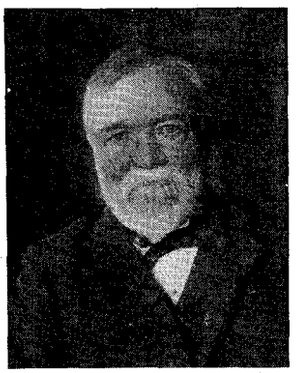

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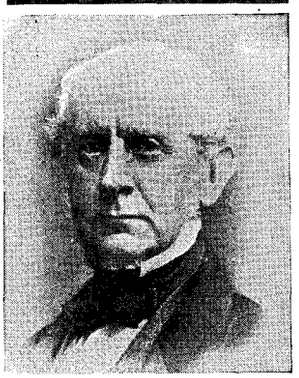

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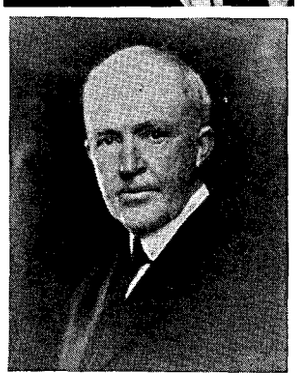

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"THERE was a rattling of rickshaws, and I went below. On looking over the wall, I saw that the Japanese were going away. Hasegawa's carriage had already gone. Koreans in court dress were fluttering to and fro. It seemed impossible as I stood there in the moonlight behind the hedge, that the fate of a nation had been sealed within fifty yards of where I stood! The ministers had signed!" Yes, it was so. The Japanese had subjugated Korea, and a country of 12,000,000 people must bow to the inevitable.

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This is the case in China today. An unbelievable situation—but true. The young heir to the throne is now fifteen years of age. The rumor was that he had been restored to power. They are thinking of marrying him to the President's daughter, and thus satisfy all factions. And many other astonishing plans are being considered. Read JOHN O. P. BLAND'S revelations in "The Last Imperial Manchu" in the December issue.

Bible Stories Through Chinese Eyes!

These pictures by a young Chinese artist would alone make any issue of a magazine worth while. This boy went to hear a missionary in his native country. Never had he heard the old Biblical stories. He was deeply impressed. He visualized the sacred tales enacted among his own Chinese people. Chinese lions, tigers and phenix march two by two into a Chinese ark, built by a Chinese Noah. And they kill the Chinese fatted calf (in the shape of a chicken) for the Chinese Prodigal Son, returning penitent from a Chinese gambling hell!

OTHER FEATURES OF THE DECEMBER ASIA

KOREA SIGNS AWAY HER FREEDOM . . . *Frontispiece*
A COURT LADY OF OLD JAPAN . . . . *By L. Adams Beck*
TRAPPING AN ELEPHANT HERD IN TRENGGANU *By Charles Mayer*
Illustrations by Will Crawford
THE PICTURES OF PLOWING AND WEAVING *By R. Meyer Riefstahl*
ANTIDOTES TO FATE . . . . *By W. Norman Brown*
THE UTMOST INDIAN ISLE . *An Insert of Photographs*
SOME CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE POETS *By Madame Yukio Ozaki*
HAMMID HASSAN, CAMEL DRIVER *By Joseph Koven*
THE WAY OF THE FARMER IN JAPAN. III. *By Robertson Scott*
ASIATIC BOOK-SHELF

These are but a few of the brilliant features of a brilliant number. There is no magazine quite like ASIA. What concerns Asia, concerns America—and the wide-awake citizen lives and learns of the politics, the beauty, the temperament of foreign lands. Read ASIA, and become well-informed.

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A NO-ACCIDENT WEEK

[From the "National Safety News"]

AT last it has come to pass—a No-Accident Week in fact as well as in name. During the three years in which there has been any public safety work to speak of, one large city after another tried to go through a single week without an accidental death, and while some really remarkable reductions in accidents were brought about, the results always fell just a little short of the goal. St. Louis in 1918 came through its "No-Accident Week" with one fatality, as against ten for the preceding week and twenty-five for the corresponding week of the previous year; Cleveland last year during its "No-Accident Week" reduced its score on this account from sixteen during the corresponding week of the previous year to six; the Lehigh Valley cities in a noteworthy "No-Accident Week" campaign in the spring of this year came through with only one fatality.

And then Milwaukee proved that it could be done. With a population of more than half a million, with thousands of visitors in her midst, with 46,000 automobiles and motor trucks operating on her streets, Milwaukee passed through the week of September 26 to October 2, inclusive—the week of the ninth annual Congress of the National Safety Council—without a single fatal accident. This in the face of an average of six accidental deaths for the entire previous year and an average of seven accidental deaths for the previous month.

Milwaukee has the honor of being the first large city to achieve this record, which is proof positive of what organized effort for safety can accomplish, and evidence of the fact that if a community is sufficiently aroused the accident slate can be kept clean not only in one specially designated week but throughout the year.

The records of Dr. F. N. Franklin, Coroner of Milwaukee County, show an average of seven accidental deaths a week for the month just prior to the ninth annual Safety Congress. For the week that the National Safety Council was in town there is a blank page in his book, and that is the page of which he and the citizens of Milwaukee are rightly most proud. As for minor accidents during Safety Week, it is estimated by Dr. Harry E. Bradley, Chairman of the Safe Drivers' Club of Milwaukee and Police Surgeon of the Milwaukee Police Department, that the injury cases at the emergency hospitals of the city decreased forty per cent during Safety Week.

The saving in life was due to the intensive campaign of the Safety and Sanitation Committee of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce. One of the most effective features of the campaign was the novel method of recruiting the children in the schools and their parents for the cause of safety. One hundred and twenty-five thousand letters, in the original handwriting of the children, written in the classroom at school, were taken home to their fathers and mothers, together with a pledge card. The child's letter requested its parents to sign the pledge of carefulness and co-operate in every way to prevent accidents on the street, in the home, and at work. Milton C. Potter, Superintendent of Schools in Milwaukee, estimates that fully ninety per cent of these pledges were returned, signed by the parents. Interest in this drive was stimulated among

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the children by the offer of "100 per cent certificates," signed by the President of the National Safety Council and the manager of the Milwaukee Safety Council, to every schoolroom which made a 100-per-cent record in returning the signed pledges.

Each of the 46,000 automobile drivers of Milwaukee received at the outset of the campaign a letter urging the utmost care in driving and complete co-operation to prevent accidents. That these letters were effective is shown by the record of the week. With the letters were sent applications for membership in the Safe Drivers' Club, sponsored by the Milwaukee Safety Council. Within ten days 12,000 drivers had applied and been admitted to membership, each paying $1 membership dues.

More than 720,000 leaflets carrying safety messages on "jay walking," safe driving, blood poisoning, and other common hazards were distributed in bundles and packages of all sorts sent out by department stores and other business houses. Every bundle that went into a home during the week carried a safety message. A safety message was carried in every business letter from practically every concern in the city.

Safety sermons were preached by the ministers and priests of all creeds in practically every church of the city on the Sunday preceding the opening of the Congress.

The street-car company of the city ran a safety street car covered with safety banners, slogans, and decorations, on which a loud siren whistle was in constant blast. This car hauled a gondola trailer on which was a wrecked automobile with the devil at the wheel, pointing to the certain consequences of carelessness. The whole presented a most spectacular and impressive safety lesson.

The interest of the press was obtained, and each of the large Milwaukee daily newspapers conducted a safety contest of some kind.

GOOD SPEECH WEEK

GOOD SPEECH WEEK, November 1–8, was observed more widely this year than at any time since its inception five or six years ago. In schools, colleges, normal schools, women's clubs, and other organizations the campaign for better English was carried on vigorously during the first week of November, and if incorrect grammar, faulty pronunciation, slang, and their kindred evils were not at least partially routed it was not due to lack of enthusiasm on the part of English teachers and their students.

Very helpful suggestions and literature were furnished by the American Speech Committee of the Chicago Women's Club, of which Mrs. Katherine Knowles Robbins, Fine Arts Building, Chicago, is Chairman. This material was sent out free except for the postage. The "English Journal," published in Chicago, has also been sponsoring this movement for better speech, as has the National Council of English Teachers. While certain general lines have been followed in most of the schools observing the week, there has been an opportunity for much originality in devising new and effective plans. Contests in spelling, pronunciation, extempore speaking, essay writing—the theme being some phase of the good English problem—posters exhorting the students and the community to "Watch

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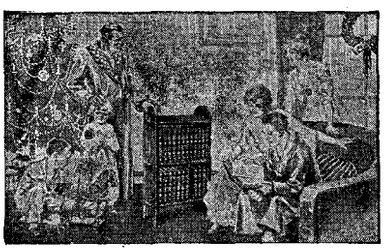

When Christmas candles shine; when children shout and shake the laden branches of the lighted tree, one Christmas gift most highly cherished is something of lasting value that will be possessed and prized in after years when he or she who gave it has passed away except in memory.

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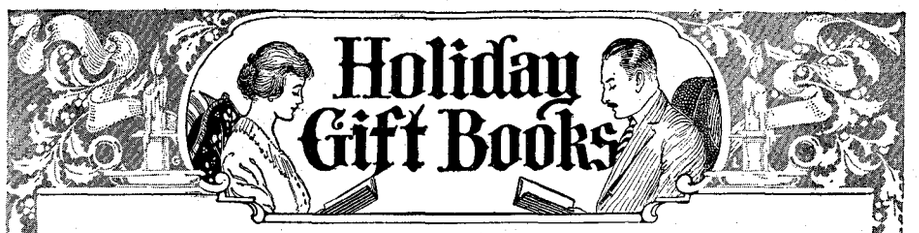

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This outdoor story of mystery, adventure and surprise with its scenes laid in the Michigan woods, on Lake Huron and in Chicago, represents the best work yet done by one of the authors of "The Indian Drum" and "The Blind Man's Eyes."

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By E. T. RAYMOND

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By ABRAHAM MYERSON, M. D.

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GOOD SPEECH WEEK
(Continued)

Your Speech," "Modulate Your Voice," "Replace Slang with Good English," and countless other slogans, original plays showing the value of good English in business and social life, have been some of the numerous devices used to focus attention on this important question. The campaign is not limited to the negative side of merely correcting errors in grammar and pronunciation, but has the much wider scope of working for clear, convincing speech and a pleasing, well-modulated voice.

In cities where there is a large foreign element much emphasis has been placed on the Americanization idea of helping foreigners to acquire our language. A number of business firms have also been taking up the project with a view to improving the speech of their employees. Classes have been established by Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, and the Marshall and Illsley Bank of Milwaukee. The National Motion Picture League has published a bulletin pointing out errors and slang in the reading matter of motion pictures. Boston, Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago, Birmingham, Alabama, and Los Angeles are among the cities which have been especially active in pushing the good English campaign. The Woman's Club of Cincinnati has arranged fourteen programmes for this winter on such topics as Organization of the Better English Circle, Diction, Incorrect Forms, Common Errors, Letter Writing, etc. For information any one interested may write to Mrs. Elmer G. Lawrence, 856 Locust Street, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. Valuable leaflets with suggestions for schools, clubs, etc., may be secured from Miss Helen Bagg, Chicago Woman's Club, Fine Arts Building, Chicago, by sending ten cents. It is earnestly to be hoped that all lovers of good English will interest themselves in this movement so necessary in combating the rising tide of crudity and harshness in our American speech.

MABEL C. CORBIN.
Galesburg, Illinois.

ROOSEVELT WITH CHILDREN

BY MARGARET WENTWORTH

Of course you're reading Roosevelt's letters to his children. Everybody's doing it. He was fond of all children. A friend of mine in Washington obtained his permission to present her two little boys to him when they were about six and eight years old. As she was impressing on them what a great man they were to see and how good they must be, Six-Years-Old looked up, wide-eyed. "Will he show us *his* bear?"

But it was the lion of the White House and not the bear that they saw. He talked to them in his most delightful manner, and when their father rose the President exclaimed:

"But I want to give them something. What can I give them?"

The only thing within range of his vision which could meet his desire was a bunch of roses on his desk, and, with the anteroom crowded with people waiting to see him, Roosevelt stripped the thorns from the stems that they might not prick the eager little fingers. Any clever politician might have given them the flowers; only a father would have had that tender forethought.

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THE CHILDREN

BY MARTHA HASKELL CLARK

or sake of the child I dream of now
will set the board with my best.
lotted cream from the Jersey cow,
ggs from the white hen's nest;
trawberries, scarlet and dewy-wet,
'iled in a cool green leaf,
nd buttercups gay in the center set
'o smile in a golden sheaf.

Long ago, and long ago, I mind my berries tasted
Sweeter for a cool green leaf from off the maple trees—
Now I know life's journey through, naught of love lies wasted
When the years have kept so clear such little things as these.

'or sake of the child that once was I,
will open the curtains white,
'hat her eyes may gaze on the woods and sky
n the glow of the sunset light.
will set the kitten beside her chair
sleep on a cushion red,
And pray that a robin be singing there
n the apple boughs overhead.

Long ago, and long ago, naught I knew of drudging,
Never heaven could compare with one small country farm—
Bless the little city feet down the green lane trudging,
Keep life's pathway smooth for them, and shelter them from harm.

'or sake of the child I knew of old
set the board with my best.
weet brown biscuits and butter gold,
ggs from the white hen's nest.
The robin sang in the apple tree
n the gold of the sunset skies,
And the child that was I looked out at me
Through the joy in the other's eyes.

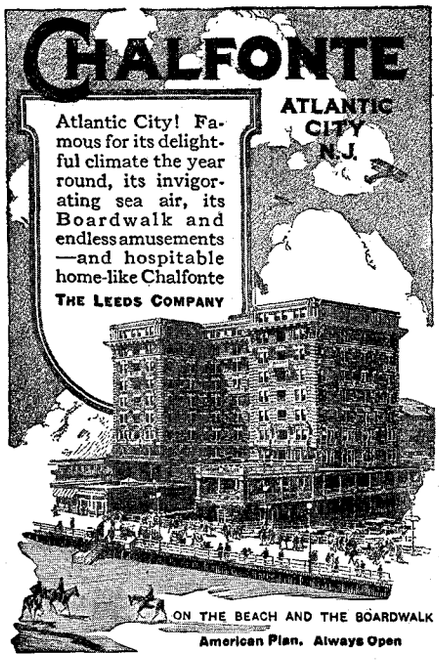
Long ago, and long ago, I mind the eager coming,
And how the small red station gleamed against the woodland wild,
The scent of sun-warmed clover fields, the dark bees' lazy humming,
And the wondered, breathless gladness in the heart-beats of a child.

IS CHIVALRY DEAD?

In your issue of October 20 a lady from Missouri, basing her remarks upon the 'sit tight" custom of some American men, discusses the supposed demise of chivalry.

For several years I have given particular thought to this matter, having rather unusual opportunity for observation, inasmuch as my business takes me to every section of the country and requires me to travel thirty thousand miles a year. It has been my privilege also to study steam-car and trolley-car conditions in most of the countries of Europe and in some of those of Asia and Africa.

I am quite certain that there are two sides to the question—yes, several sides—and that, in the interest of clear thought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SCRIBNER'S FOR 1921

My Brother
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

BY CORINNE ROOSEVELT ROBINSON

THE SISTER OF COLONEL ROOSEVELT has spoken scores of times, particularly before young children, about her brother and his views on the right kind of good Americans. Now she has set down the intimate personal recollections of her brother from nursery days until he became the leading citizen of the world. "I want to write my own recollections of him," says Mrs. Robinson, "our talks together all his life, our personal letters. My view of him in the book is THE GREAT SHARER, giving his life and the best that was in him to his family, his friends, and the country."

This remarkable narrative will run through SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE, beginning in an early number

MAJOR E. ALEXANDER POWELL "ADVENTURING AFTER ADVENTURE"

Major Powell, who has been in every war for the last twenty years as correspondent or as officer, and in times of peace has travelled in many strange countries, recently returned from a "Motion-Picture Expedition in Malaysia." His narrative has all the variety of scene and the supply of odd characters and situations that make the charm of a comic opera by Gilbert and Sullivan or George Ade. The narrative will be fully illustrated with pictures made from the films.

THE WIRELESS WORLD

A new world of the air has developed. It has its own social side and its personal code. The men who are talking through the air are a class apart, and W. G. Shepherd, who describes it, is familiar with this interesting development, made more interesting by the recent talk around the world from the great wireless tower started by the Americans at Bordeaux.

SHORT STORIES—TIMELY ARTICLES

will be contributed next year by such famous authors as:

BRANDER MATTHEWS	HENRY VAN DYKE
ALEXANDER DANA NOYES	MAXWELL STRUTHERS BURT
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CARTER GOODLOE	MARY SYNON
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LOUIS DODGE	F. SCOTT FITZGERALD

and a host of others.

MAKING A FRENCH UNIVERSITY OUT OF A GERMAN UNIVERSITY

Professor Charles Downer Hazen, of Columbia University, will spend the next academic year at the University of Strasbourg, Alsace, lecturing on American History. He will describe how the faculty of two hundred men has been built at Strasbourg from Frenchmen; the great German faculty has of course entirely disappeared

PSYCHOLOGY GOLDBRICKS

Henry Foster Adams, Professor at the Psychological Laboratory, University of Michigan, will contribute a group of articles called "Psychology Goldbricks." They are a criticism on psychological grounds of memory systems, systems for training the will, character analysis, and courses in so-called "applied psychology." They tell frankly and impartially the strong and weak points of the systems discussed.

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IS CHIVALRY DEAD?
(Continued)

and fair play, a number of points ought to be stated.

1. Local comparisons are not justified. Your correspondent "has heard that in the far West" the male of the species yet retains his gallantry. Every once in a while some one declares that the worst manners are to be found in New York, or San Francisco, or Chicago, or whatever place may be under discussion. I have not found that any section of the country has a monopoly of either boorishness or chivalry; nor are customs greatly different on either side of the water.

2. There has been no deterioration. There was as much rudeness in the old days of the horse cars as there is now in 1920.

3. Some men honestly believe that if ladies are obliged to stand the responsibility is with the transportation companies, which are under moral obligation to provide a seat for every passenger accepted. They feel that as long as men will yield their seats the injustice of overcrowded cars will continue. I hear many discussions among my traveling companions, and I find that some men actually hold the opinion that, though they may feel very uncomfortable, they are really rendering the public a service by retaining their seats.

4. A far greater number believe that it is impossible to lay down a rule of universal application. Here are some questions: Should an old man give his seat to a young woman? Should a sick man give his seat to a healthy woman? Should a man exhausted by a day of hard labor give his seat to a woman who evidently never lifts her finger for self-support or human service? If a negative answer is given to these suggestions, the whole matter is made conditional. Who shall say just where the line is to be drawn?

5. Very regretfully I have to say that some men have lost the impulse to generosity because so many women show not the slightest appreciation of the courtesy and sacrifice involved in seat surrender. Time after time I have seen men, weary and bundle-laden, rise, touch their hats, and give their places to women who have made not the least acknowledgment by word or even by friendly glance. Should there be no feminine grace corresponding to masculine chivalry? It is not very encouraging to a man who, for reasons of health, needs a seat to receive, upon giving it up, no more consideration than if he had been an insect that had chosen to fly away. The cool assumption that in all cases the mere matter of sex gives one person rather than another a right to a seat is exasperating in the extreme. The other day I saw a young working boy politely give place for a queen of fashion from the Back Bay. It might have meant a great deal for him to receive the merest nod from that radiant woman. But no nod was vouchsafed. Possibly it meant a great deal to him *not* to receive it—a great deal that his fellow-citizens may some day regret.

Perhaps the lady from Missouri, if she reads these lines, will say: "That man is some old curmudgeon who is trying to defend his own selfishness." Not guilty. I am not old. I am not a curmudgeon. I always yield my seat, having been brought up that way. But I sometimes do some very serious thinking. G. E. A.

Boston, Massachusetts.

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Book Talks

You've heard how a certain young lady decided not to send her friend a book because "she already had one." Well, thank goodness, she represents a very small minority. More and more it is being recognized that there is something about a book that makes it an ideal gift. Not just any book, of course, any more than "any cigar"—or "any necktie." The wisely chosen book should be truly personal,—typical of both the tastes of giver and receiver. It need not be expensive—cloth covers hold as great a message as did ever tooled morocco—but it should carry with it something of the spirit of the giver.

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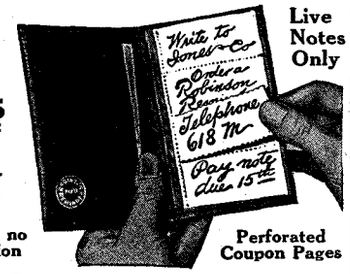

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BY HARRY BOTSFORD

WE Americans are a peculiar race.

When we speak of the cost of the late World War, our commercial minds turn instinctively to terms of billions of dollars, war debts and indemnities. It has remained for a serious organization of Swedes to tabulate the real cost of the war in terms of human souls lost.

Over in Copenhagen they have an organization by the name of the Society for the Study of the Social Consequences of the War. They have issued their first report, compiled after almost two years' searching work. The report not only gives the actual war casualties, but the decline of the birth rate and the rise of the death

THE TABLE TELLS THE TALE

	Decline in Births.	Per Cent.	Rise in Deaths.	Per Cent.	War Casualties.	Total Losses.
Austria-Hungary	3,800,000	7.1	2,000,000	4.0	1,500,000	5,800,000
France	1,500,000	3.8	1,840,000	4.6	1,400,000	3,340,000
Germany	3,600,000	5.3	2,700,000	4.0	2,000,000	6,300,000
Great Britain	850,000	1.9	1,000,000	2.2	800,000	1,850,000
Italy	1,400,000	4.0	880,000	2.5	600,000	2,280,000
European Russia	8,300,000	6.1	4,700,000	8.5	2,500,000	13,000,000
Belgium	175,000	2.3	200,000	2.6	115,000	375,000
Bulgaria	115,000	3.2	120,000	2.5	54,000	275,000
Rumania	150,000	2.0	360,000	4.7	159,000	510,000
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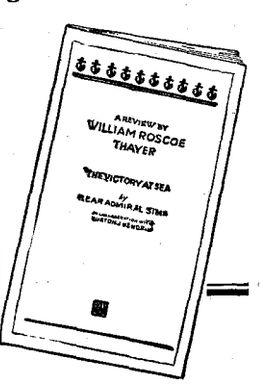

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THE COST
(*Continued*)

rate, and the remarkable changes in the proportion of the sexes.

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Ten European countries in one unit will give an idea of how the loss looks. In order of their life loss the list runs: European Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Great Britain, Serbia, Rumania, Belgium, and Bulgaria. European Russia heads the list with 13,000,000 human lives, and little Bulgaria ends the list with a loss of lives that totals over 275,000.

Take these ten countries; the surplus female population has risen from five million to fifteen million, and the decline of birth-rate represents thirty-eight per cent of the normal. In one brief paragraph it is possible to sum up an astounding and unusual situation. Fifteen million surplus women! Fifteen million too few males! Birth-rates cut down thirty-eight per cent! In Austria-Hungary, for example, the decline in births reaches the astounding total of 3,800,000. The same country heads the list in rise of deaths—2,000,000, to be exact. Jumping from one extreme to the other, we find that the decline in births in Serbia—a small country—is 320,000, and that the rise in deaths totals 1,330,000. Yet Serbia suffered casualties in the war of only 690,000.

The cost of the war cannot be fully reckoned in terms of dollars, pounds, francs, or marks. We must take into earnest consideration the cost, figured in terms of lives. We can't figure lives in terms of dollars and cents; insurance companies have been trying for hundreds of years to figure the economic value of a human life, and have never agreed on the amount. When a thing is unreplacable it's hard to place a value on it.

But the fact remains:

Forty million persons are not living to-day who might have been alive had there been no World War.

We might even moralize considerably on these cold figures and tables of data that a Swedish organization has made public.

But I wonder where our moralizing would lead?

THE LAW OF THE AIR

AN article in your issue of September 22, 1920, on "The Law of the Air," by Mr. Wayne C. Williams, draws the attention of the public to the need of proper regulation of aeronautical operations. Mr. Williams brings out the question very well from the standpoint of "the man on the ground," but the standpoint and rights of "the man in the air" should also be taken into serious consideration if aeronautics is to be successful in practice.

The rapid development of types of aircraft that is taking place in both lighter-than-air and heavier-than-air shows that within a few years aeronautics will have to be relied on to be the first and principal arm in national defense, not only over land, but over the seas as well.

For this reason, if for no other, and there are many, the laws that will have to be passed must be Federal rather than

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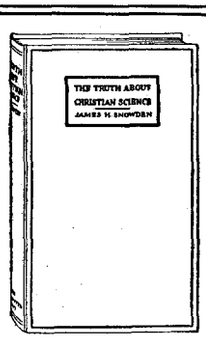

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THE LAW OF THE AIR
(Continued)

State. There are no boundaries in the air, and any attempt to form them would result in constant clashes regarding jurisdiction. There is no need of inviting difficulties when all possible sources of trouble may be avoided by placing all air matters under the jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Much work has already been done and more is in progress in order that we may have Federal regulations that will provide for the proper inspection of aircraft and licensing of operators of aircraft by Federal officials qualified to perform these duties.

As soon as the public realizes the great value that air service holds in the broad field of National defense there will be a Department of Air in the Federal Government, under which will be operated the combined Governmental air activities. The creation of the Department of Air will not only cost much less by eliminating duplication of effort, but will develop and control commercial aeronautics in a way that is impossible at present.

It is through successful commercial aeronautical operations that the possibilities of maintaining an "up-to-date" trained personnel is secured, as well as the means by which a factory production of aircraft can be kept in operation on a sufficiently large scale to provide in times of National stress the building of needed aircraft.

The inspection and control of aircraft and flying personnel is the work of experts constantly maintained; to be effective it is a service that is costly, and the revenue derived will never approach the outgo. Automobile licenses are primarily a revenue proposition to secure money to repair the roads, and consequently an interchange between States of license privileges is possible, but for aircraft and flying personnel this interchange is not possible because these licenses are individual, based on tests and examinations for safety in aircraft and skill in personnel. The laws of States might vary to such an extent that aircraft flying over several States might find that what was lawful in one State was illegal in another and the personnel subjected to penalties in one State for complying with the requirements of another. All these conflicting controls would very quickly reduce the morale of aeronautics, which, by the nature of its service, must be of the highest.

The safety of those on the ground, therefore, demands that such regulation, jurisdiction, inspection, and control be placed under Federal authority, by which responsibility can be centralized.

The security of those who travel by air will be greater and the peace of mind of both travelers and those they leave behind infinitely increased by knowing that everything that is known to science that will add to the safety as well as to the comfort of passengers has been attended to, from inspection of every detail of material used in construction of aircraft to the up-to-the-minute knowledge of air currents and other meteorological data possessed by skillful air navigators.

The men in the air, working only under Federal authority, will have a confidence in their aircraft; in their proved ability, gained by passing rigid examinations; and in their knowledge of the law of the air. All these things will tend to increase more rapidly the investment of capital in aero-

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(Continued)

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THE INSANE IN THE NEAR EAST

IT is not very many years, as world history goes, since the insane and mentally unbalanced were treated like brute animals in western Europe, and even in Great Britain. One of the great achievements of modern civilization is the extraordinary progress which has been made in the care and cure of the mentally sick. But in the Orient and the Near East the mediæval attitude towards the insane still prevails. One of the fine pieces of work which Americans are doing for their fellows of the Near East is to help them take proper care of their insane, and a unique agency in this good work is the Lebanon Hospital for Mental Diseases. For that reason we are especially glad to print the following appeal which we have received from the Treasurer of the American Committee of this hospital, Mr. Henry W. Jessup, a well-known member of the New York Bar:

> The Lebanon Hospital for Mental Diseases, on the slopes of the Lebanon, above Beirût, weathered the war, but suffered considerable wear and tear by the German and Turkish elements during the long blockade of Syria, and its equipment was greatly run down and depreciated. Its buildings absolutely require immediate repair and its water system must be completely reorganized. All the water for the hospital, laundry, and houses has to be carried and for long distances, and baths and scrubbing of floors have had to be reduced to a minimum, the lavatories flushed and cleaned by hand. A cyclone destroyed the water windmill, and a recent letter received stated that they had no water in the hospital for a fortnight.
>
> The London Committee is attempting to raise a fund of $60,000. The New York Committee, of which Dr. Frederick Peterson is chairman, is attempting to raise of this amount $10,000.
>
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THE INSANE OF THE NEAR EAST
(*Continued*)

pledged themselves to raise $5,000 for a pharmacy, which is absolutely needed, and they have already raised $1,700 of this amount.

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Mr. Henry W. Jessup, of 55 Liberty Street, New York, is the Treasurer of the New York Committee, and appeal is made to the friends of this unique work, which alone meets the needs of that part of the world. It is additionally valuable in connection with the work of the medical department of the Syrian-Protestant College in that it affords a practical clinic enabling medical students to learn and appreciate the value of modern methods of dealing with the insane.

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C. A. SHAW.

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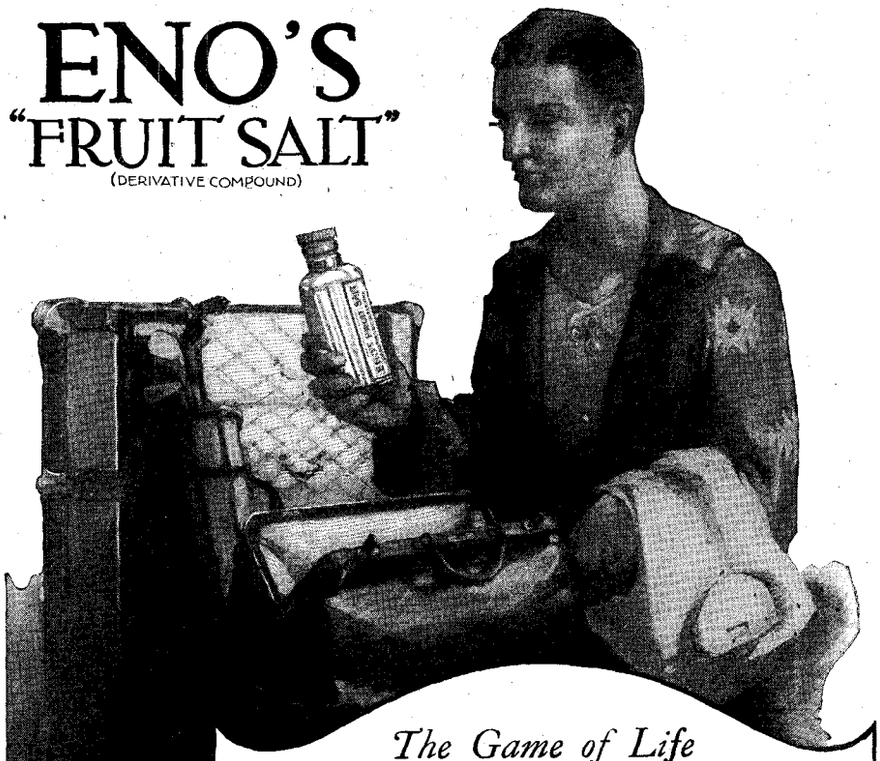

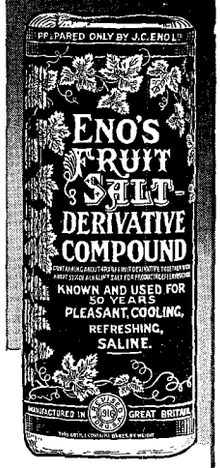
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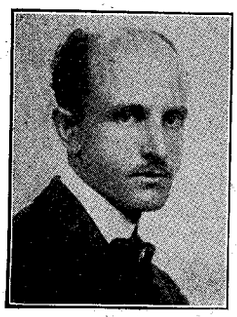

JOHN A. WETZEL, with his article in this issue, makes his début as a contributor to "big league" periodicals. He is a practicing architect, a member of the American Institute of Architects, and is a first lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps. He lives in Bedford Hills, New York.

ON Hugh Walpole's recent trip to America he discovered NEWTON A. FUESSLE, who contributes to this issue "A Challenge from the Easy Chair." In a critical article in a recent issue of the "Yale Review" the British novelist mentions Mr. Fuessle's novel "The Flail" as one of the hopeful things about American literature.

HAROLD TROWBRIDGE PULSIFER, who demolishes the argument for the easy chair, has several pet easy chairs of his own located at strategic points throughout New York. He finds that a carefully planned progression from one club easy chair to another is conducive to creative mental activity. It was on one such tour that he wrote the argument with which he attempts to abolish Mr. Fuessle's plea for the sedentary life. It's a lot easier to be a warning than an example!

ANNE GILBERT writes about farmers' wives from Dorr, Michigan. She tells, as an investigatee, of the folly of certain investigators.

WINIFRED KIRKLAND lives in Asheville, North Carolina, but her mail often has to follow her to some tiny remote notch of the mountains, in the saddle-bags of some mud-splashed Cumberland carrier. She is a mountain-lover and her spirit reaches out to the peaks and caves of the Blue Ridge. The raconteur of a bear hunt, a buryin', or a baptizin' finds in her an animated listener, and the pen that used to be dipped into the college ink of Vassar and Bryn Mawr is often used now to retell some simple highland happening. There is a saying among her friends that she will give away anything else—her hat, her head, if need be—but never her books. Jane Austen is on her shelves, and Meredith flanked by Wordsworth and Masefield. In one corner stands a case filled with the books she loves to read to her child friends, for Miss Kirkland first wrote stories for young people before she turned her pen to the essay, and she has never lost her keen interest in the child's point of view. Her latest book of essays, "The View Vertical," was published last October by Houghton Mifflin. "The Christmas Shrine" is soon to appear.

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